The Chicago Tribune.

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POLITICAL.

Letter from Horace Greeley in Regard to Bailing Jeff Davis.

Grant Ku-Klux Held to Bail at Raleigh.

Position of President Grant as to Election Bets.

Speech of Hon. Leonard Swett at Aurora, Ill.

DELANO AND BAKER—MR. ELDRIDGE'S VIEWS—LETTER FROM HORACE GREELEY—CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Secretary Delano and Pension Commissioner Baker will leave […] for North Carolina. The former […] Raleigh on Wednesday, and the […] in a few days if he finds he […] to the Grant cause.

[…] Eldridge, of Wisconsin, […] Democratic Executive Committee, […] reported in various […] opposed to the election […], denies the report […] Eldridge would have pre[…], but he adheres to […] will support the can[…] vote.

[…] was written by Mr. […] Washington, at the […] bail bond of Jefferson [Davis]:

NEW YORK, […]
OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE,

DEAR SIR: I beg you not to feel concerned about me. I shall stand straight up to the rack, and, though I expect to lose a good many subscribers, I mean to be vindicated in the end by the good sense and right feeling of the people, North and South. I know what is right and have acted accordingly; and I trust to be better understood in the future. Yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

Major T. E. Johnson, late United States Marshal of South Carolina, and a son of Reverdy Johnson, is a candidate for Congress-at-Large in that State, on the Grant ticket.

ACTIVITY AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD—PERSONAL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Activity prevails again at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, but for Presidential rather than international reasons. The force of 600 men has been increased to 1,400 voters, and the number will shortly be 2,000. A large delegation of Grant politicians visited the yard on Thursday, and conversed with the heads of departments. Although the Secretary of the Navy gave notice, in a circular, that no politicians should be allowed to make appointments, and that political canvassing should be prohibited in navy yards, yet a majority of the men who had been employed are those who support the present Administration, and who have obtained employment through political influence. Mechanics apply for situations to master mechanics, who, through fear of losing their own places, are forced to fill up requisition lists with politicians' favorites, many of whom have never done a day's work in any trade.

Mr. Greeley could not resist the temptation of a Saturday chop at Chappaqua, and repaired there again last night.

Governor Gratz Brown is so far recovered that he expects to depart from New York early next week.

The Grant headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel was about the quietest resort in the city, nobody of note having called there this week, except Senator Harlan.

A Grant meeting will be held next Tuesday night at Cooper Institute, to be addressed by Senator Conkling. A Committee of 11 is working up an audience. They diplomatically announce that no stands will be erected outside the building.

The Bainbridge (Chenango County, N.Y.) *Review* thus pricks the bubble of the Binghamton *Republican*, which started such a terrible tale of a league between Horace Greeley and Horatio Seymour:

"The mysterious Ostego County man is Luke Carmichael, of Unadilla, and the information that the editor of the *Republican* makes so much ado about was obtained from a hasty glance at the following letters, on board an Albany & Susquehanna Railway car. The charges set forth in the *Republican* are based on the letters, dated respectively October 4, 1871, and May 1, 1872. These letters were written in response to a communication from Mr. Carmichael. The first is from Horace Greeley, and bears date New York, October 4, 1871:

"I hereby agree with you that Mr. Chase ought to have been nominated for President in 1868. Whether elected or not, that nomination would have done much to heal the wound opened by the war. As to what the future may unfold, let us not be impatient. I cannot see my own way clear to the end of 1872, and, of course, am not qualified to advise others. HORACE GREELEY."

The letter bearing date May 1st, 1872 from Horatio Seymour to Mr. Carmichael, is very brief, and reads as follows:

"I could not go to New York. I wrote to Mr. Hutchins. HORATIO SEYMOUR."

The letter of Horatio Seymour to Waldo Hutchins was written at Mr. Carmichael's request. What its contents were, whether it ever reached Mr. Hutchins, or he responded thereto, are questions which the *Republican* guessed at, and, out of its malevolent fancies, proceeded to construct a large sensational lie, which it is noisily sticking to.

HON. LEONARD SWETT AT AURORA, ILL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., July 20.—A Greeley and Brown ratification meeting was held at the City Hall this evening. In spite of a perfect deluge of rain, there was a large and enthusiastic attendance. Two bands furnished music, marching at the head of a procession of printers into the hall.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Henry Wheeler. Dr. R. B. Cushing was elected Chairman and Dr. B. B. Usher, Secretary.

Hon. Leonard Swett was the speaker of the evening. He said that the country had been needing rain very badly, and if the Greeley meeting brought it why it was a good thing, though, perhaps, not for the meeting, which was very large, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather.

Every four years it was the privilege of the people to review the conduct of the Government, and to decide how they would vote at the following election. There were parties which men followed and belonged to, but their members should criticise the course of their parties, and be bound to them only so long as they did what was good for the nation.

The rise of the Republican party in 1856, and its history up to 1864 were reviewed. Since the war closed, the policy of the Republican party toward the South had not been wise or judicious. The negroes were enfranchised, the whites disfranchised; carpet-baggers from the North went South to prey upon the people. When a man ventured to speak a word on behalf of the South, he was accused of not being in favor of the war. They could not say that to him, for he was at the birth of the Republican party, and had never voted outside the party since; but because of the past he was not bound to follow the Republican party when it went astray.

Statistics were adduced to prove the wretched condition of the South, caused by carpet-bag rule. The State of Alabama had a debt of $5,000,000 at the beginning of the war. The debt was not increased during the war, but since its close an increase of $30,000,000 had taken place. How long would it take to destroy one-half of the United States at that rate? He was in favor, during the war, of fighting the South with shot and shell; but he was never in favor of sending a set of shysters to rob the people. (Applause.)

A similar state of things existed in Arkansas. One-half of that State was eaten up by debts incurred since the war. The State Government in 1860 cost $200,000 a year, and ten years later, under the beneficent rule of carpet-baggers, it was four times as much.

A detailed statement of figures was read to show how the carpet-baggers struck in Florida. The carpet-baggers had been very industrious in a felonious line. Its debt had been increased over $15,000,000. In four years the debt of Georgia was increased $14,000,000. The indebtedness and liabilities of Louisiana had been increased $30,000,000 in three years. South Carolina, $25,000,000, and soon the increase since 1860 of the debts and liabilities of the eleven Southern States that engaged in the war was $214,543,863 91.

It was true these States had been in rebellion, but should they be punished by being forced to submit to a wholesale system of plunder and robbery? (Applause.) If the Legislatures of States chosen by the people turned out bad and ran the State in debt, the General Government would be in no way responsible; but the General Government, by Congressional legislation, or in any other way, forced upon them rulers who incurred enormous debts, there the General Government was responsible. (Applause.) To enslave a whole people and rob them after they were enslaved, was no proper punishment for Rebellion. If the North [persisted] in sustaining this system [of] robbery it would be registered in Heaven against it, and some day the North would have the debt to pay. The result of this condition of the South was to demoralize the entire country, and 25 per cent of the taxes due the Government were either not collected, or, after collection, stolen. The entire cost of the Government before the war was not as great annually as the present annual loss by frauds. He would not accuse Grant of being dishonest, but there was a strange coincidence in the fact that the man who gave him the largest present got the biggest office. It was the same way with the Chicago Aldermen, who received presents and were subsequently convicted of bribery and corruption. So long as the President set such a pernicious example how could the people remain uncorrupted? The secor steal was then exposed.

Should not the people, for the sake of the whole country, and especially on account of the plundered South, demand a change of Administration? They had two candidates,—President Grant and Horace Greeley. [Applause.] If they wanted to carry on the war for four years more, eight years after it was ended, Grant would be an excellent man. But the war was over. They wanted peace, or, as Sumner said, reconciliation. [Applause.] They wanted for President a man who would carry out that policy. Who was that man? Was it Grant or Greeley? Which of them was most in favor of the laboring classes? Which of them had done most for the foreigners who come here? For forty years Horace Greeley had been more nearly right on all questions than any other public man in the country. [Applause.] He was an eminently honest man. His sympathies were with the masses of the people. No party, after becoming corrupt, was ever purified by a combination of power. That was why the Republican party could not be purified within itself. The only way was to choke it off from the public teat, and let it go dry awhile. [Applause.] Its history for the past four years, reeked with corruption. [Applause.]

He honored the Democratic party, that sacrificed its prejudices by accepting Greeley, more than he did Republicans who defended corruption and asked those who opposed it why they were going to break up the glorious old party. [Applause.] If they conscientiously belived the re-election of Grant would promote the prosperity of the whole country they should vote for him; but if they thought a change was necessary, that an era of purity in the administration of public affairs should be inaugurated, it was their duty to vote for Greeley. [Applause.]

The meeting gave three cheers for Greeley and Brown, and adjourned.

FIFTEENTH ILLINOIS CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

SULLIVAN, Ill., July 18.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Hon. John R. Eden was nominated, yesterday, to represent the Fifteenth District in the next Congress. Mr. Eden is one of the ablest men in Central Illinois, and fully acceptable to all conservative men, and will carry the District by at least 5,000 majority.

A. N. SMYSER,
Secretary of Convention.

GREELEY AND BROWN CLUB AT LA SALLE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., July 20.—The city and township of LaSalle contains only about 250 Republican voters; nevertheless, 50 Liberal Republicans have within the last two days signed a call for the organization of a Greeley and Brown Club in this city this evening, and the election of delegates to the County Convention to be held at Ottawa on July 23.

GREELEY CLUB AT ST. PAUL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, July 20.—A call for a meeting to organize a Greeley Club was issued to-day, with 500 signatures, nearly half of whom are Republicans, including many of our leading merchants and professional men.

PRESIDENT GRANT ON ELECTION BETS.

MILWAUKEE, July 20.—The report having been circulated that President Grant had authorized a bet on his own election, the *Daily Wisconsin* addressed a note to Long Branch, and received the following reply from General Porter, the President's Private Secretary:

The President directs me to say, in regard to the charge, that he never in his life made a bet upon the result of an election, nor has he authorized or advised any one to do so. He had no knowledge that any one had made a bet with Mr. Wilkes until he read an announcement in the newspapers.

MEETING OF THE LIBERAL VOTERS OF DUBUQUE.

DUBUQUE, July 20.—The largest political meeting in Dubuque for many years, was held this evening at the Athenæum, the largest hall in the city, every nook and corner of which was crowded to its utmost capacity. As many were turned away as obtained admittance. Dubuque, for so many years the Democratic stronghold of Iowa, is enthusiastic over Greeley and Brown. Nearly one-half the Republicans of the city are strong for the ticket, and the Democracy are a unit.

The meeting was called to order by Col. J. F. Bates, on whose motion Dr. E. A. Guilbert, Liberal, was chosen to preside. Dr. Guilbert has been for years one of the most active Republicans in Northern Iowa, and was at the head of the Union League in 1864, and has been Grand Master of the Masons of the State. On taking the chair he made a short, but telling speech, indorsing the nomination of Greeley. There were Vice-Presidents selected from the most prominent citizens, one-half Democrats and one-half Liberals. The list of Secretaries was divided the same way. The first speaker was P. Adams, a prominent Republican for many years, followed by H. B. Fouke, J. M. Griffith, B. B. Richards, and others. The meeting was enthusiastic, and cheers were repeatedly given for Greeley and Brown.

MATTERS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Horace Greeley had an hour's interview with Gratz Brown yesterday at the Lincoln Club.

Augustus Schell, the new Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, subsequently had a conversation with Mr. Greeley as to the manner of conducting the campaign.

Among others, it is reported that A. T. Stewart has given $30,000 to aid in the election of Greeley.

The Long Island Republican Central Committee was found at its late meeting to be composed of three Greeley men, three Grant men and one independent. The discovery has caused a little excitement, as it is said the Greeley men will be able to control matters and elect new members, leaving the opposition to litigate for books, funds, etc.

An attempt to organize a Greeley Central Committee from the various Greeley clubs, last evening, resolved in a meeting which was characterized by great confusion and disorder. The malcontents were urged on by a party of anti-Greeleyites who were present.

GREELEY RALLY AT NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, July 20.—A meeting was held here to-day to ratify the nomination of Greeley and Brown. The attendance was large, and an enthusiastic spirit prevailed. Ex-Governor Neill S. Brown, delegate to Baltimore, presided. Speeches were made by the Chairman, Bailie Payton, E. J. Galaday, Member of Congress, and others. The meeting continued to-night. Hon. J. M. Fleming, Elector for the State at Large, Henry S. Foote, and J. B. Jeup, a leading German citizen, are addressing the large crowd assembled.

INSTRUCTION OF DELEGATES IN IOWA—HON. CASSIUS M. CLAY.

DES MOINES, July 20.—The Republicans of Clark County, to-day, at Osceola, in one of the largest Conventions ever held in the County, unanimously instructed their delegates for Hon. F. W. Palmer for Congressman in the Seventh Congressional District, and for Captain Wm. Christy, of Osceola, for State Treasurer.

The Liberal Republican Committee of this city has received a letter from Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, to-day, in which he promises to be present, and address the Liberal Republican State Convention, which assembles in this city August 1.

APPOINTMENT DECLINED—DELEGATES ELECTED.

CAIRO, Ill., July 20.—Hon. W. A. Green, of Cairo, member of the Democratic Central Committee, declined an appointment as Greeley elector, from the Eighteenth District, giving as a reason that he desires a Liberal Republican be selected in his stead. The Republican Convention met here to-day and appointed delegates to the Congressional Convention at Anna.

A SENSIBLE JOURNALIST.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—Joseph Pulitzer, of the *Westliche Post*, believing his position as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners of this city incompatible with his connection to political events now transpiring, has resigned his place on the board.

GRANT KU-KLUX HELD TO BAIL.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 20.—In the cases of Shadrach Jones and Mack Jones, accused of assaults on Cravan and Marshal Gross on the occasion of the Greeley ratification meeting, both the accused were held in bail for trial.

DELEGATES INSTRUCTED.

TOLEDO, O., July 20.—The Lucas County Republican Convention to choose delegates to the Republican Congressional Convention, to be held on July 25, met in this city to-day. The delegates chosen were instructed to support the nomination of George R. Haynes, of Toledo, for Congress.

GREELEY AND BROWN IN MAINE.

BANGOR, Me., July 20.—A large Greeley and Brown ratification meeting was held in Centre Park to-night. Addresses were made by General Kilpatrick, Hon. Wm. H. McCreilis, and M. Emery.

REPORTS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

LONG BRANCH, July 20.—President Grant received a large number of prominent citizens from the West to-day, and also a number of Southerners, who bring reports of the campaign.

GONE OVER TO GRANT.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The New York *Demokrat* and *Abend Zeitung*, Liberal Republican, came out to-day for Grant and Wilson.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—Galusha A. Grow, as well as Mr. Curtin and his secretary, Coffey, are coming home to stump for the Greeley ticket.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—The Democratic State Central Committee, in session last night, decided to call a State Convention and nominate a State ticket, the Convention to be held at Jefferson City on Wednesday, August 21.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, July 20.—The Grant and Wilson meeting here last evening was a splendid success. Union Hall, the largest in the city, was packed to overflowing. Stirring and eloquent speeches were made, songs sung, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. The Grant and Wilson Club already numbers over 600 members.

FOREIGN.

THE ARBITRATION.

LONDON, July 20.—It is impossible to give any idea of the probable duration of the present session of the Geneva Arbitrators.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The *World's* London letter says that appended to the argument of the British Agent before the Geneva tribunal, under the fifth article of the Treaty, is the report of the Committee of the Board of Trade relative to the claims of the United States. After examining these claims, which were for the sum of $25,000,000, the Committee say that $8,000,000 will be sufficient to cover them.

GENEVA, July 20.—Gentlemen connected with the Board of Arbitration still preserve the most profound secrecy on the subject of its proceedings. The counsel of the Governments of Great Britain and the United States refuse to answer any communications on questions pending, in order to prevent the interference of newspapers and the possibility of their exercising an influence on the minds of the Arbitrators. Hereafter the Board will hold five sessions per week, sitting every day except Saturdays and Sundays.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 20.—Expressions of congratulation and loyalty are being received by the King from all parts of the country. Their Majesties drove out yesterday in an open carriage, and were greeted with enthusiasm. Thousands followed their carriage. It is said that the examination of the two captured assassins will develop an extensively organized conspiracy.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 20.—The Assembly has adopted 48 paragraphs of the new Tariff laws. A resolution has been introduced in the Assembly, providing for an adjournment from August 5 to November 15.

A mail train of the Mulhouse & Paris Railway ran off the track near Belfort to-day. Despatches announcing the occurrence, state that the engineer and fireman were killed, but make no mention of the passengers, of whom there were a number on the train.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 20.—The Prince of Wales went on board the American fleet, off Southampton, yesterday, but his visit was entirely private. He declined an invitation to visit Southampton, or receive deputations from the town.

The grave-diggers are on a strike at Woolwich Cemetery.

QUEENSTOWN, July 20.—The steamship Siberia has arrived.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, July 20.—Advices from St. Petersburg state that the cholera epidemic is gradually making its way from the eastern provinces of Russia, and gaining a foothold in the central and western portions of the empire. Moscow is now suffering from the disease in a malignant form. The proportion of deaths to recoveries is 8 to 1. Thousands of the better class are fleeing into Western Europe. At St. Petersburg a few spasmodic cases have appeared. The authorities are cutting off communication between the capital and the infected districts.

KENTUCKY.

Completion of the Louisville Exposition Building—Murder—Awaits a Requisition.

LOUISVILLE, July 20.—The completion of the Industrial Exposition building was celebrated to-day by an immense mass meeting of citizens. Twenty thousand people were in attendance, with music and speaking. The doors were thrown open at 5 o'clock, and speaking commenced a few minutes after. Mr. Bijur spoke in behalf of the contractors, delivering the keys to the Directors. Hon. B. J. Webb responded in behalf of the Company. Among the speakers were General Wm. Preston, General John W. Finnell, Ex-Governor Bramlette and other distinguished citizens. Three of the oldest citizens of the city were present, being driven into the centre of the lower hall in a carriage. The crowd is regarded as a thorough test of the building, which is of the most substantial character, capable of sustaining all the weight which can be put on it. Many business houses closed, in accordance with the request of the Board of Trade, to permit their employes to attend. The building is the largest of the kind in the United States, being 330 feet on Fourth street by 230 feet on Chestnut, covering an area of 76,000 square feet, with extensive galleries, and a basement 90 by 160 feet. The entire floor space is over 125,000 square feet. The interior will be lighted and ventilated, and be the coolest place in the city. It is closed now for decorations till the opening of the Exposition, September 3. The success of the exhibition is assured beyond question. Applications for space are coming in daily. The occasion to-day is one of more general interest than has occurred in Louisville since the Commercial Convention here, and the proceedings closed with a banquet to the press at night. The building will be lighted at night with over 3,000 gas jets.

Last week, in Christian County, James Reed poisoned Fred Harper, by giving him whisky containing strychnine. Harper died in two hours. Reed escaped.

A. J. Legge, of Georgia, was brought here and lodged in jail, to await a requisition from Tennessee, where he is charged with the murder of a man named Sizemore, in Hawkins County. He is also charged with the murder of a man in Georgia.

CALIFORNIA.

Death of Mullen Dore—Edith O'Gorman in Trouble.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—Mullen Dore, reporter of the *Call*, who was shot by McCanslin ten days since, died to-day.

The case of Edith O'Gorman, "the escaped nun," and her husband, Professor Auffrey, and Thomas Ansbro and Smith *alias* Allis, private detectives, which has been creating much feeling here, terminated in the Police Court to-day. Edith and Auffrey caused the arrest of Ansbro for libel, in publishing the statement that she was seen drunk on the street and buying whiskey at 2 o'clock in the morning, etc. Ansbro returned and caused the arrest of Auffrey on the charge of assault with a deadly weapon. Smith then swore to the assault, and, to destroy the testimony of Edith and Auffrey, testified that he "knew both in Australia. She is one of the women of the town, and he is a noted forger." After a full hearing, Judge Sanderback discharged Auffrey, committed Ansbro for trial, and ordered Smith *alias* Allis, to custody for perjury.

MISSOURI.

New Merchants' Exchange—Dead Body Found—Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—The members of the Merchants' Exchange voted to-day almost unanimously to subscribe $50,000 to the stock of the association having in charge the project of building a new exchange building, to cover the block bounded by Third and Fourth, and Chestnut and Pine streets.

The dead body of an unknown man was found suspended from a tree near East St. Louis to-day.

An unknown boy, about 12 years of age, committed suicide last night by jumping into the river.

Damage by Floods in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 20.—The damage by the late floods will reach $5,000,000. The waters in Central Alabama were higher than ever known. Houses along streams were swept away by scores. The cotton crop of Alabama will be cut 40,000 bales short.

NEW YORK.

Details of an Interview with the New French Minister.

A Grand Raid on Europe by American Tourists.

Review of the Markets for the Week.

Liquor Saloons to be Closed To-Day in Brooklyn.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The new Minister of France to the United States, Marquis de Noailles, said in conversation, since arriving here, that the French Republic is on a firmer basis than ever. "I am strongly in favor of a moderate Republic," he continued, "and believe it most adapted to the wishes of the masses in France. M. Thiers' Government is doing wonders in repairing our disasters and paying off our war debt. His death would be a great misfortune to France, under present circumstances, for the Government is as yet so unsettled that he is indispensable. But he has never been in better health than now. He will probably live many years yet. The term of the present National Assembly will expire in about eighteen months. Then we shall have another election, and, to judge by the feeling of the country, a large majority of Republicans will be returned to the next Assembly. The Left Centre, or moderate Republicans of the present Assembly represent public sentiment, and they will constitute a majority. We shall then probably have two Chambers,—a higher and a lower one, as you have in this country. If Heaven spares Thiers' life for at least two years longer, the Republic will be consolidated, and then its existence will not depend on the life of a single man. I am not a Republican in the sense the word is generally understood. I do not belong to the Republican party yet, and this may seem a paradox to you. I am in favor of a republic. In fact, I have never meddled with politics. This is the beginning of my public career. I kept aloof from the Imperial Government, devoting my time entirely to literary pursuits. I would never accept an office under the Empire. There is no chance whatever for Napoleon's return. The French people are heartily sick of the Empire; besides, the Emperor is old and infirm. He has signally shown his incapacity. I sincerely hope and believe the Empire will never be restored. Should such an event, however, happen, I would throw up my diplomatic appointment and settle down in America. I should remain here, but I should live and die a Frenchman. There is no difficulty or unpleasantness existing between France and the United States. Are we not both Republics? I really cannot conceive how any difficulty could arise between the two countries. The arms affair was not a matter of diplomacy; it was simply a subject for investigation by the legislative assemblies of both countries. The parties concerned were, with the exception of the Consul in New York, all private individuals. Marquis de Chambrun, for instance, was not connected with the French Legation in any official capacity."

Marquis de Noailles is tall and spare in form, and wears a full beard of reddish hue. His hair is of like color. His dress is as simple and unpretentious as his manner. His great grand-uncle, Marquis DeNoailles, was a brother-in-law of Lafayette, and took part with him in the American War of Independence. The new French Minister is also descended from the celebrated Mme. DeMaintenon. He is a *litterateur*, having written a historical work in three volumes, entitled "Henry III.," besides many pamphlets and literary contributions to magazines and newspapers. The post of Washington will be his first experience in diplomacy.

THE HEGIRA TO EUROPE.

A large number of pleasure-seekers took flight for Europe on the steamers to-day. The rush of passengers is almost as great as during the first few weeks of the heated term. The Canada had 100 cabin passengers—among them Prof. Fowler and fifteen students of Geneva College. The City of Montreal had 150 in the cabin, including the seceders from the Irish band. Madame Peschka-Leutner also departed to-day, being offended, it is said, because she could not command Nilsson's terms of $1,000 gold per night, and part of the net receipts in addition.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS FOR THE WEEK.

During the past week there has been a continuous large supply of money, and low rates of interest, call loans have ranged from 2 to 4 per cent, with most of the business at 3 per cent, and prime business paper has been discounted at 6 to 7 per cent. Gold loans are making at 1-16 to ¼ per cent for the use of gold for thirty days; 1½ to 1½ per cent for four months, and 1½ to 2 per cent for the balance of the year. High rates for interest for the use of gold are in anticipation of a scarcity in future, when the Government will absorb a large amount of gold for customs, and bankers will ship gold to Europe to bridge over the next cotton crop. The new tariff bill goes into effect on Aug. 1, when the customs duties will undoubtedly be large, and the bonded warehouses are overloaded with goods awaiting the benefit of the 10 per cent. reduction in the tariff. Foreign exchanges have been generally weak, under an increased supply of bankers' bills. Operations in gold during the week have been attended with more activity and wider fluctuations. The opening price was 114 1-8, and from this point there was a gradual advance to 114 3-4, followed by a reaction. Late in the week there was a recovery to 114 3-8 to 114 1-2. Government bonds have fluctuated considerably, but, in the main, have been strong. Railway mortgages and other investment securities have been in steady demand. On the Stock Exchange speculation started off even duller than last week, but afterward became a little more active in a few favorites. The general tendency has been upward. Panama advanced 5 1-2 per cent on small dealings, and Pacific Mail advanced 4 3-8 per cent, with more activity, and a reaction at close. St. Paul common, advanced 2 3-8 per cent on limited business. Wabash, after a long period of lethargy, advanced 1 5-8 per cent, with a temporary spurt of activity. Northwestern common advanced 1 1-8 per cent; C., C. & I. C. 1 1-4 per cent, and Rock Island 3-4 per cent. The rest of the list advanced 3-8 per cent, with extreme dullness. Erie has been a marked exception to the general market throughout the week, and has steadily declined from 53 1-2 to 50 7-8, with a partial recovery at the close. The decline in Hannibal & St. Joseph shares has also been an exception, they having declined about one per cent. The total imports for the week were $7,231,209 gold values, while the produce exports were $4,943,437 currency and mixed values, and the specie and bullion exports $4,641,096, including $1,987,962 in Mexican silver in transit. The imports at this port since January 1 reach the large total of $224,601,289 gold, while the exports of produce were only $120,007,761 currency and mixed values, and the clearances of specie and bullion $48,748,998. As compared with last year, the merchandise imports show an increase and the produce exports a decrease.

THE MARKETS YESTERDAY.

Money was very easy this forenoon, at 2a3 per cent. Gold closed quiet and steady at 114 3-8a114 1-2. Government bonds closed quiet and firm. The stock market, at the final close to-day, was dull and steady. Pacific Mail declined from 78 3-4 to 77 1-4, and closed at 77 3-4. Erie declined from 52 3-8, the highest point of the day, to 51 7-8. Panama advanced to 119. Central Pacific bonds closed at 101 3-4a102 1-4; Union Pacific firsts, 89 7-8a90; land grants, 81 7-8a82; incomes, 87 1-8a87 5-8. The inquiry for flour was limited, but, with moderate arrivals, prices of fresh ground are unchanged. Family grades were dull and heavy. At the close the market is dull and weak, especially for medium grades. Wheat opened dull and nominal for spring, but steady for winter. Shippers are disposed to hold off for lower prices. The market closes lower for spring and demand light. Pork dull and lower.

[To the Associated Press.]

REFORMS IN THE ERIE RAILWAY.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Among the reforms inaugurated in Erie affairs by President Watson is the removal of its offices from the Grand Opera House. The Erie Company has enjoined Jay Gould and J. D. White from disposing of the stock of the Jefferson Railroad Company.

The suit is to break up the contract made by Jay Gould, by which, it is alleged, Gould came into possession of 40,000 shares of Jefferson Railway stock, which is now held in trust for him by Justin D. White. The complaint further charges Gould with withdrawing from the Erie Railroad $184,000 of Jefferson Railroad bonds, and the substitution of an equal amount of doubtful bonds.

SWISS FESTIVAL.

The United Swiss Societies commence their national festival to-morrow at Jones' Wood. A concert, in which 300 Swiss singers will engage, will be given in the afternoon. On Monday there will be a procession, prize shooting, athletic sports, etc.

RAID ON LIQUOR SELLERS.

The Brooklyn police have been ordered to arrest all liquor dealers having their saloons open to-morrow (Sunday) for the sale of liquors. The District Attorney is determined to prosecute all parties so arrested.

IOWA.

Progress of the St. Paul & Sioux City Road.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, July 20.—Last winter the city voted $35,000 to secure the machine shops of the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad Company. Mr. Drake, the President, and several other officers of the Company visited our city yesterday for the purpose of locating these shops, and made arrangements for their construction. They are to be complete in every department, costing from $65,000 to $70,000. It is the intention of the company to have them completed this fall. This road is now in operation from St. Paul to Sheldon, Ia. About 30 miles more of iron remains to be laid between this point and Le Mar's, Iowa, where they will unite with the Illinois Central, using their track to this city—a distance of 25 miles. The grading and tieing is all completed, and all the iron will be laid by August 10.

The San Juan Boundary.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—It seems to be regarded by the high government officials, with what reason does not appear, as settled that the United States will receive the favorable decision of the Emperor of Germany, in the matter of the San Juan boundary, question. It is generally admitted abroad that the United States have presented by far the strongest case, not only in maps and documents, but in history and precedents. It is expected the decision will be rendered in September.

Costly Litigation.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., July 20.—The fourth trial of the case of Sanford *vs.* Gormley including one in the Supreme Court, was concluded to-day by the jury bringing in a verdict in favor of Sanford for $25. The action originated in Morris, Grundy County, the plaintiff claiming that defendant had obstructed the drainage of the former's land. The damages involved in the original suit did not amount to over $50, but the extended litigation has entailed costs amounting to fully $5,000.

The Pittsford Disaster.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The *Herald's* despatch says that the accident on the New York Central, yesterday, presented a scene which beggared description. The occupants of the smoking car, to which the loss of life was confined, were fastened in and pleading for help in a way that was sickening. One man had his head wedged in a window and could not get it out. Holes had to be chopped with axes in the cars to relieve the sufferers. The engineers of both trains jumped off before the collision. E. Burnham Smith, who was killed, was a wholesale bookseller of Detroit, and well known throughout the country. The unidentified man proves to have been Delos Devoe, of Waterloo, N. Y.

The Wahrer Tragedy.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, July 20.—The preliminary examination of Dr. Wahrer and his sons, at West Point, charged with the murder of Mrs. Wahrer, has resulted in their being committed to answer to the charge of murder in the first degree, and they are now in jail at Fort Madison. The Doctor's housekeeper was also sent to jail in default of $1,000 bail, being held as a witness. There was great excitement at West Point last evening when the prisoners were taken away. A large crowd collected, and fears were entertained of lynching, but no attempt of that kind was made.

Congressional Investigation on the Mexican Frontier.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, July 20.—The Committee appointed under the Congressional act to investigate alleged depredations on the frontier arrived here to-day, and to-morrow the papers will publish their announcement of redress. They will proceed to business immediately after the expiration of the ten days' notice. The presence of the Commission inspires our people with confidence that they will obtain their rights.

Disruption of the Irish National Band.

BOSTON, July 20.—Clement, leader, and fifteen members of the Irish band, left here yesterday, on their return to Ireland. The members who remain here claim the title of the band. It is reported they refused to follow their original band leader, but have taken a new one, and will make a tour of the United States before returning. Unpleasant relations have existed between the members of the band since its organization.

Another Lowrey Gone.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 20.—It is reported that Wm. Lowrey, one of the Robeson County outlaws, and brother of the notorious Henry Berry Lowrey, was killed near Moss Neck, this morning, by Robt. Wishart, younger brother of Colonel F. M. Wishart, who was killed by outlaws some months since. His body reached Lumberton just before the train passed.

Fires.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 20.—Evans & Co.'s planing mill, adjoining the lumber piles of Clark, Holland & Co. and Hamilton & Co., was burned this morning. The loss is about $100,000.

A fire at Grober & Co.'s refinery destroyed about two hundred barrels of oil.

Eighty men are thrown out of employment by the burning of Evans & Co.'s planing mill, and eight hundred by the temporary suspension of King's iron works.

Embezzlement and Forgery.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—It has transpired that a young man named Frank Damon, of Plymouth, Mass., who was lately in the employ of Samuel Cupples & Co., of this city, committed various acts of embezzlement and other irregularities upon that firm, amounting to $4,000, and that a detective has gone to Plymouth with the necessary requisition to bring Damon here to be tried.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The disturbance in Iowa will probably move in Illinois, with diminishing intensity, but more cloudy weather and southerly winds, and local rains will continue on Sunday from Michigan southward to Kentucky. Cloudy and rainy weather will continue without material change from Louisiana to Florida and North Carolina, and southerly winds, with rising temperature and increasing cloudiness, in the Middle and Eastern States.

Telegraphic Brevities.

At a meeting in Philadelphia, yesterday, $2,000 was raised for excursions for poor children.

"The Fat Contributor's Saturday Night" appeared in Cincinnati last evening.

A letter from Cleveland says that on Saturday morning, while the propeller Fountain City was off that place, Thomas Holbrook, of the firm of Holbrook & Co., lumber dealers of Batavia, Ill., was taken by an epileptic fit while on the hurricane deck, and, falling overboard, was drowned.

Lucy A. and Lois S. Wilcox, sisters, of Worcester, Mass., and Mrs. Edmunds, of Millbury, were drowned in Singletree pond, at Millbury, on Friday, while bathing.

A Horse-Eating Lion.

From the Yreka (Cal.) Union, July 5.

T. F. Riddle, who lives in Gay's Gulch, about eight or ten miles from this place, informs us that a tiger or California lion killed a Gladiator colt for him last Saturday or Sunday. The colt was five or six weeks old and considered an unusually fine one. Monday evening Riddle found its carcass, and thinking that the tiger would return again to feast off it, concluded to try the virtues of strychnine. Accordingly he "salted" the portions of the carcass supposed to be the most tempting to the tigerian appetite with the deadly drug. Returning Tuesday, he found no evidence that his tigership had been around, but on repeating his visit on Wednesday morning, he found that some hungry animal had satiated his appetite on the seasoned carcass. The scratched and torn condition of the ground in the vicinity gave evidence also that the feast had been followed by exercises of an unusual character. Placing his dog on the trail, he followed it about two miles, when he came upon a dead tiger. The torn condition of the ground and the bushes bit off and chewed up showed that the animal had died in great agony. It measured over nine feet from the point of the nose to the tip of the tail. Riddle thinks she would have weighed not less than two hundred pounds. Animals in Guy Gulch have frequently been killed by wild beasts. It is to be hoped that the destruction of this one will make it a little more safe for colts and calves.

MARRIED.

WARREN—STREETER—At St. Paul, Minn., July 18, by Rev. E. B. Hurlbert, George P. Warren and Amelia L. Streeter, both of Chicago. No cards.

DIED.

CRITTENDEN—In this city, July 20, of cholera infantum, Harry Gibbs, youngest son of Harlow M. and Sarah M. Crittenden, aged 1 year, 8 months, and 24 days.

Services at their residence, No. 451 Hurlbut-st., Monday, July 22, at 10 o'clock a. m.

TALBOT—July 20, Eugene, only child of F. E. and Anna Talbot, aged 8 months and 17 days.

Funeral from residence, 73 Twenty-sixth-st, Sunday, July 21. Friends cordially invited.

WATSON—July 20, George G. Watson, aged 74 years.

Funeral services 9½ a. m., Sunday, July 21, at his late residence, 479 Easton-av., thence, by 1 p. m. train, to Rose Hill. Friends of family invited to attend.

☞ Detroit, Canadian, and English papers please copy.

EMERSON—In Racine, Wis., July 17, after a long and painful illness, Helen E., only daughter of Thomas J. and Eliza W. Emerson.

APPLEBY—On the 20th inst. Carleton H., infant son of R. E. and M. J. Appleby, aged 9 months.

Funeral services at the house, 482 West Washington-st, Sunday the 21st, at 4 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family invited.

LINES—At Ferry Hall, Lake Forest, Ill., on the 5th inst., Jeannie Searight, daughter of Calvin C. and Jeannie M. Lines, aged 7 months.

GARRITT—July 17, Ida May, only child of Edwin and Ella Garritt, aged 5 years and 5 months.

Beautiful Ida, angel above,
Jesus hath taken thee, all that we loved;
Father and mother in agony weep,
O'er the cold grave where our darling one sleeps.

Funeral from No. 14 Sholto-st, Friday July 19.

☞ Cincinnati, O., papers please copy.

BRADBURY—July 20th, Frederick Gowen, son of Edgar H. and Susan H. Bradbury, aged 2 months and 7 days.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Sherman House certifies to the superiority and uniformity of Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts. Sold everywhere.

The best family remedy for summer complaints, sunstroke, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, and cholera infantum, is Dr. Butt's Excelsior Medicine. Sold by all druggists.

Effervescing Crab Orchard Salts, a delightful thirst quenching beverage, cures dyspepsia, colic, costiveness, bilious affections, and headache. F. E. SUIRE & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale by all druggists.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Wanbansia Lodge No. 160 meets Monday evening, July 22, at 8 o'clock, in Apollo Lodge Hall, corner Twenty-eighth and State-sts, "For work." Visiting brethren cordially invited. ST. JOHN, Secretary.
J. E. CHURCH, W. M.

Masonic.

Regular communication of H. W. Bigelow Lodge No. 438, A. F. and A. M., at Lessing Hall, No. 12 North Clinton-st., Wednesday evening, July 24. All the brethren are requested to be present, as business of importance will be brought before the Lodge. By order of W. M. F. J. WILDE, Secretary.

A. O. F.

The organizers and members of Court City of Chicago 5700 are requested to meet at their hall 66 and 68 Archer-av., on Wednesday next, at 8 o'clock p. m., for initiation and installation. All Foresters are invited to attend. By order of Chairman. JAS. SAUNDERS, Secretary.

Ancient Order of Foresters.

Court Phoenix No. 6580. Regular communication on Monday evening, 22d inst., at 8 o'clock, in their hall, No. 130 South Canal-st. All members of the Order are invited to attend. By order of the C. R.
ISAAC T. HIRESON, Sec'y.

PLUMBERS

Will have a meeting at the Globe Theatre Hall on Thursday, 24th inst., at 8 o'clock.

PAPER, TWINE, &c.

PETTIBONE & FLYNN,
Successors to
JOHN E. PETTIBONE,
Wholesale dealers in
MANILLA WRAPPING PAPER,
Paper Bags, Twine, &c.
368 State, 62 West Madison-sts,
Rag Warehouse, 286, 288 and 290 Fifth-av.
Cash for Rags, Metals, &c.
Stock called for and delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our business to 72 West Washington-st., near the Tunnel, where we shall keep in stock everything pertaining to the Stationery and Blank Book trade.

Call and see our patented Letter Press, including Copying Book, Brush Bowl, Blotting Paper, and Oil Board. Price $9. Warranted, or money refunded.

STYLES & FOWLIS.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our business to our former location, Nos. 118 and 120 Monroe-st., where, with largely increased facilities, we shall be pleased to meet the wants of our friends and the public generally.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
Manufacturers, Importers, and Dealers in Paper, Blank Books, Stationery, Bookbinders' Stock, Tools and Machinery, also JOB PRINTERS.

REMOVAL,
EMPIRE LINE.

The General Office of the Empire Line, in this city, is removed from No. 108 Pacific avenue to
No. 146 LaSalle Street, Otis Block.
JOS. STOCKTON, Agent.

REMOVAL.
H. LIEBENSTEIN & CO.
Have removed to their new and spacious FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
443 and 445 Wabash-av., and 42 and 44 Peck court.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

JOHN G. ASHLEMAN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Fine Watches,
JEWELRY & DIAMONDS,
452 Wabash-av.
☞ Orders from the country solicited.

FOR SALE.

California Pears.

One car Bartlett Pears, first of the season from California, to arrive on Monday, 22d inst. For sale by FRANCIS & WEBBER, 51 West Lake-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

STONE.

With great facilities, we are delivering, with great despatch, all descriptions of building stone from the BATAVIA QUARRIES, at low prices. Send in your orders.
WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate Agents,
285 West Madison-st., or 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

CROCKERY, &c.

Wholesale & Retail
GRAND OPENING.
SCOTT & OVINGTON BROS.
Monday Evening, July 22, and Tuesday, July 23, we will open at
219 West Madison-st.,
A very complete and carefully selected stock of fine
BRONZE,
PARIAN,
BISQUE,
BOHEMIAN,
LAVA,
CHINA,
PLATED WARE,
CUT GLASS,
FINE TABLE WARE,
And a general assortment of
GLASS AND CROCKERY.
We would be glad to see you on that occasion.
SCOTT & OVINGTON BROS.,
219 West Madison st.

FINANCIAL.

Barclay, Voorhies & Co.,
BANKERS,
S. W. Corner Washington and Dearborn-sts.

Deposits received and interest allowed when agreed upon. Commercial paper discounted for customers on same terms as Chartered Banks.

Money Paid in New York by Telegraph. City accounts solicited. Drafts on all parts of Europe.

COOK COUNTY SAVINGS BANK,
Cor. of Washington and Franklin-sts.,
CHICAGO.

DIRECTORS—William B. Ogden, Frank C. Taylor, William Lill, Henry R. Payson, George Taylor, N. S. Bouton, Redmond Prindiville, Mahlon D. Ogden.
M. D. OGDEN, President.
F. C. TAYLOR, Vice President.
GEO. F. HANSEN, Secretary.

INSURANCE CLAIMS.

Insurance Claims or Balances after dividend cashed at highest market price, and money to loan at 8 per cent by J. N. WITHERELL, 368 Wabash avenue.

Merchants' and Knickerbocker Ins Claims, Republic Certificates of Indebtedness, Chicago City and Cook County Bonds, bought and sold by A. O. SLAUGHTER, 328 Wabash-av.

TO RENT.

TO RENT,

Dwellings in the North, South, and West Divisions, furnished and unfurnished. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, No. 285 West Madison-st., or 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT,

Very desirable Stores and Offices in the Burnt District. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, No. 285 West Madison-st., or 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

Wanted—A Tennant

For 3 upper floors of a Brick building on a prominent corner of West Madison-st. About 50 rooms, large dining-room and kitchen. Plenty of light and air. Suitable for private hotel and can be fitted to suit. To the right person unusual inducements will be offered. Address A 65, Tribune office.

FOR RENT.

The 4 story and basement brick building (50x90) now being erected on the west side of Franklin-st., between Madison and Washington, having an alley on the side and rear, and being in the immediate vicinity of Field, Leiter & Co., J. V. Farwell & Co., and Hamlin, Hale & Co. Building has all modern improvements, and is suitable for any wholesale business. Possession given on or about Sept 1.
For plans of building and terms apply to owner,
R. M. OUTHET,
151 East Madison st., Room 7.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE.

GARDEN CITY, KNICKERBOCKER, MUTUAL SECURITY, MERCHANTS', FIREMEN'S, GERMANIA, HOME, AND STATE.

I will pay more for a limited amount of claims in any of the above Companies than can be realized through the Courts.
H. P. DIETRICH,
77 WEST MADISON-ST., ROOM 8.

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 13, 1872.

A dividend of six (6) per cent has this day been declared to the creditors of the Teutonia Insurance Company who have properly proved their claims. Said dividend is payable at the National City Bank of Cleveland, on and after the 16th day of August, 1872. To facilitate collection, dividend orders will be mailed to creditors in ample time. Parties failing to receive them will please advise the undersigned.
JOHN F. WHITELAW, Assignee.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE.

The subscriber is obliged to give up business on account of ill health. This is a rare opportunity, and one that should not be lost. Business first class. Location of the best. Only those with ready money need address, giving real name, and stating where an interview can be had, if necessary. Communication strictly confidential. Address F 19, Tribune office.

A Business Man

Can make a most profitable arrangement with an established manufacturing house, in which he can employ $5,000 to $15,000 at a guaranteed profit of over 25 per cent. Call on S. T., 386 Wabash-av.

WINDOW SHADES.

An Important Invention.

The attention of our readers is called to a new and convenient shade fixture, a Chicago invention, with which a shade may be rolled down from the top, or up from the bottom, securing light and ventilation from any part of the window, just what is so much needed, especially in offices and dwellings, and sleeping rooms. These fixtures are known as
Hall's Magic Fixtures,
and are manufactured and sold by the CHICAGO CURTAIN FIXTURE CO., 161 West Lake-st., and sold by shade dealers generally.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE HOUSE AND LOT.

Price not to exceed $4,000. Will pay cash. No objection to property in Hyde Park or Evanston, if desirably located and handy to steam cars. Address, giving description, location, etc., M. BANNISTER, 648 Wabash-av.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.

Any one having acres either west or Southwest can find a purchaser by calling on
KERR, DAVISON & WELCH,
85 South Canal-st.

REAL ESTATE.

By C. C. THAYER & CO.,
Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers.

SPECIAL & UNRESERVED SALE
AT AUCTION
Of Two Hundred Lots
LOCATED AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,
Wednesday Evening, July 24, at 7 1-2 O'Clock
AT BURLINGTON HALL,
Corner of State and Sixteenth-Streets.

Owing to the great success attending our previous sales of property located at this charming and rapidly growing suburban town, and in order to accommodate those persons who are unable to attend our day sales, we have been authorized to make an evening sale as above and to offer some of the most desirable lots yet offered at auction. These lots are in Blocks 4 and 5, of Willis M. Hitt's Subdivision, Washington Heights, and lie within four blocks of the Main Depot, the junction of the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, Chicago and Danville, Chicago, Columbus and … from the Dummy Lines, and about the same distance … the property are stations. The facilities for reaching … dry, and will soon be … The land is high and … churches, schools and other … immediate vicinity of … no suburb of Chicago where … There is more rapidly and that offers greater … those seeking pleasant homes.

Title to the property perfect. Abstracts of title furnished. Warranty deeds given.

Terms—One-fourth cash; balance in one and two years, with 8 per cent interest; or, if preferred, 50 dollars cash, and balance in monthly payments. A deposit will be required at time of sale. Plats of the property can be seen at our office. Sale peremptory. No reservation.

Seekers of Beautiful Sites for Pleasant Homes be Sure and Attend this Sale.

C. C. THAYER & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers, 336 Wabash-av.

ROGERS' PARK,
EIGHT MILES FROM COURT HOUSE,
ON
Milwaukee Railway and Lake Shore Drive.

We offer for sale in this beautiful suburb HOUSES AND LOTS, and some of the CHOICEST RESIDENCE PROPERTY in the vicinity of Chicago, on very easy terms. Unusual inducements to persons wishing to build.

GREENLEAF & PAUL,
Room 17, Central Union Block, corner Market and Madison-sts.
ISAAC R. HITT,
468 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE--A BARGAIN.

A new two-story house, 11 rooms, with lot 25x110, on Burnside-st., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second; $2,250 cash; $1,500 two years, at 8 per cent. House rented till 1st of May at a good rental. Apply to the owner, at 335 State-st.

FOR SALE,

A good house, with four large rooms, on leased ground, lease paid for two years, near the corner of Adams and Aberdeen-sts. Will be sold very cheap. Apply to D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Dealers, 144 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE,
For Subdivision,

The finest Half Section of Land in Cook County, fronting on Western-av, and a Park.
C. H. BECKWITH & CO.

For Sale or Exchange
For Chicago Residence Property:

Ten acres half a mile from steamboat landing at South Haven, Mich.; young orchard, crop last year 2,800 baskets peaches; prospect good for 3,000 baskets this year. Also, house with large grounds and fruit of all kinds, to be sold separately or together as desired; will pay some cash if required. Apply to
WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.,
Real Estate Agents, No. 285 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

Improved and Unimproved Property in all parts of the city. Call and see our list.
WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate Agents,
285 West Madison-st., or 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE.

40x180 on Michigan-av., north of Adams-st. Abstract complete to date.
JOHN GUNZENHAUSER, 151 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE.

The two new Octagon Marble Front Residences,
NOS. 52 AND 54 THROOP-ST.,
fronting on Jefferson Park, most pleasant location in the city, 3 story and basement, 15 rooms, each with all modern improvements, lots 25x150 feet to 20 foot alley; terms easy, and possession given immediately. Enquire at 77 Throop-st.

FOR SALE.

New cottage on First-st., near Robey; lake water, and finished first class; on very easy terms.
ARZA CRANE,
127 West Washington-st.

FURNITURE.

Fashionable FURNITURE,
W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.
353 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago.
Branch Salesroom, Wabash-av. and 22d-st.
We call special attention to our stock of Low Priced Goods, suitable for present demands.

TEAS.

DUTY OFF OF TEAS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
CALL FOR NEW PRICE LIST.
Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.
110 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gas Consumers
AT
HYDE PARK

Are notified that GAS will be turned into the street mains this (Saturday) afternoon.
J. C. WORLLEY, Sec.
July 20, 1872.

CHICAGO
Steam Feather Renovating
AND
CARPET CLEANING COMPANY.

Old feathers renovated by steam and made equal, if not superior, to live feathers, and warranted free of smell and dust. Carpets taken up, cleaned and relayed, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Orders left at Carpet Department of Field, Leiter & Co., Twentieth and State-sts.; J. J. McGrath, Twelfth and State-sts., or at factory 1347 Prairie-av. Orders by mail promptly attended.

NOTICE.

Driving on the parkways of the South Park at a rate of speed exceeding eight miles an hour is hereby expressly prohibited. Trafficteams are also prohibited from entering upon and passing along said parkways. All persons violating either of the above rules will be subject to arrest and a fine of not less than ten dollars.
WM. M. BECKY,
General Superintendent and Captain Police.

GREAT REDUCTION IN GENTS' CUSTOM GOODS.

As we desire to reduce our Stock, we offer to the public our Spring and Summer goods at discount of 20 per cent.
REINHARDT & FOREMAN,
328 and 330 State street.

BRAND'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ART GALLERY,
596 WABASH AVENUE.

Envelope and Twine Boxes,
At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
118 and 120 Monroe-st.

CARD.

Mr. Geo. L. Warner is no longer in my employ.
J. C. MURPHY,
65 and 67 River-st.
Chicago, July 5, 1872.

Tremont Restaurant.

A first-class Restaurant, at reasonable prices, will be opened on and after Thursday, June 27, under the "Tremont" private entrance, on Congress-st. Meals will be served from 11 to 3 o'clock.

LONDON.

The Garden Party of the Prince of Wales.

Nearly a Thousand Guests Present—The Coachmen, Footmen, and Tigers.

As Pretty a Sight as Any to Be Seen in England.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, July 4.

The invitations to the Garden Party were for 4 o'clock, and, as the clock was striking 5 when we slowly drove into the lane, bordered on one side by the decaying garden wall of Devonshire House, and on the other by fields leading down to the line of railway, the bulk of the country had already assembled upon the lawn, and the sweet music of the band came to us floating through the trees.

TWELVE HUNDRED INVITATIONS

had been issued in the name of the Prince, and, as we subsequently heard, nearly a thousand had been accepted. Supposing, not to put to fine a point upon it, we allow one conveyance to every four guests, it becomes evident, after a slight wrestling with the arithmetic, that there are two hundred and fifty carriages waiting in this narrow lane and down the drive to the house. Give two attendants to each, and we have five hundred body servants of purest plush here disposed in line. The sight is a glorious one, and precious to fortunate beholders by reason of its rare occurrence. On drawing-room days, or crush nights at the opera, there is, of course, an imposing collection of the "select company" who once did Mr. Sam. Weller the honor of requesting "the pleasure of his company to a friendly swarry, consisting of a boiled leg of mutton and the usual trimmings." But they are seen by the observant passer-by under difficulties connected with police regulations and the darkness of night. Here we have nothing to do, as we walk our ponies up the lane, but lean back and regard the brilliant line on our right, which varies in detail with every yard we advanced, and with every yard discloses a fresh beauty in calf or clothing.

IT IS LIKE A PANORAMA,

and we wish there was the usual person with the wand present, to point out the special features of the landscape. There are carriages of every description known in the Row, and at least two numbered respectively 2,334 and 1,114—which have never been permitted to enter the sacred precincts, and the drivers whereof are being stared out of countenance by "the gentlemen" on the boxes of the vehicles which have crests, instead of figures, painted on their panels. The drivers of the two "Hansoms" take this very coolly, and are even inclined to speak coarsely to the gentlemen in the boxes, one of whom they address as "Curly," in reference to the fashion of his powdered wig. There are

FOOTMEN IN EVERY CONCEIVABLE GARB,

footmen in red plush, footmen in blue plush, footmen in black plush, footmen in pink plush, and footmen in yellow plush; footmen with cockades in their hats, and footmen with none; footmen with their hair pleasantly pasted over with flour, and footmen with their hair completely tied up behind in a queue; footmen with gold lace on their hats, and footmen with obtrusive calves, and footmen with exceedingly retiring calves. Also, there are coachmen apparently without number; a few well-dressed gentlemen's gentlemen, carrying no other sign of bondage than a cockade in their well-brushed hats; and a sprinkling of the *genus* tiger, with white leather small clothes artistically wrinkled down the leg, top boots of surpassing polish, and cockaded hat worn just a trifle on one side.

There are more of the gentry disposed along the drive; and, by the door of the long white house, with its curious frontage, there is a dazzling array drawn up, awaiting the summons of the early guests, who are already beginning to depart. It is quite a relief to enter the house, and, passing through, to find ourselves on the lawn, where there is a pleasant greeting and a gracious welcome

FROM THE ROYAL HOSTS.

"Blessed be the man who invented sleep," said Sancho Panza. "Blessed be the man who invented morning sittings," said Mr. Gladstone (meaning Mr. Disraeli). "Blessed be the lady who invented Garden Parties," said my companion, who is getting stricken in years, and has suffered much in his time from the heat and overcrowding of drawing-rooms and routs. Certainly those who sauntered on the award before the Devonshire House, last evening, would not have been disposed to cross the benison. No drawing-room had a softer carpet than the guests trod on. None had such walls as the immemorial trees flanking the lawn provided; and no ceiling in Versailles could compare with that which looked down upon what was

AS PRETTY A SIGHT

as any to be seen in England. For company there were the flower of English nobility, with almost every member of the Royal family, save the Queen, and representatives of more foreign Courts than I can count. The white-robed emissaries of His Majesty the King of Burmah were there. They are everywhere, and probably know a great deal more of what is worth knowing about London and its suburbs than does the average inhabitant.

Considering that everybody fulfilled the expectation formed of him and her, and diligently did nothing,

THE TIME PASSED VERY QUICKLY.

There was a little flirting, a deal of chatting, an incessant promenading, some sitting down, a constant flow of music, a considerable consumption of ice, and, after half past 5, a gradual diminution of the company. The most exacting feature in the programme which Lotos had furnished was the boats. These were moored at the slope of the lawn, and thither the two youthful sons of Prince Teck, who were appropriately attired in the costume of the mariners of England, beguiled many couples. But the passage down the devious course of water was a difficult one, and, after narrowly escaping shipwreck on the Scylla of an island of rushes in their endeavors to steer clear of the Charybdis of a far-reaching tree-branch, the adventuresome couples presently returned, and steadfastly refused fresh solicitations from the same quarter. The departure of the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne shortly before 7 o'clock gave a impetus to

THE FAREWELL OF THE GUESTS.

The Duke of Cambridge speedily followed the Princess; and Prince Arthur, who had come up from Dover to join the party, was also on the road before 7. Twenty minutes later the band played the National Anthem, and the Prince of Wales' first Garden Party was numbered with the pleasures of the past.

BATHERS.

Male and Female.

From the Lawrence (Mass.) American.

HOW HELEN TAKES A BATH.

Approaching the bath-house, the coy Miss Helen glances nervously about the premises and then enters. Passing into the bath room, she cautiously locks the door, at the same time looking in every direction for some stray insect that might possibly possess intelligence enough to appreciate her charms. Some five or ten minutes are spent in examining the cracks of the door, stuffing the key-hole with paper, and exploring the premises for some chance eye-ball that may have been left behind by the previous bather. She then approaches the mirror, contemplates herself a few moments, and discovers some peculiarity in her apparel, which she wonders, "Could it possibly have been noticed by anybody?" Consoling herself with the reflection that she will correct the fault before leaving the room, she prepares herself to disrobe, commencing by removing her hat. The basque is then unloosed, then taken off and carefully hung upon a peg; then follows a piece of black velvet that encircles the neck, and the collar and breastpin; her watch and chain are disengaged from the dress, and placed upon the mantel before the glass; her two diamond rings and earrings are laid beside them, and the process of taking down the hair begins. A number of hair-pins are extracted from one side of the head, and a "rat" is carefully unrolled; the operation is carefully repeated on the other side; a multiplicity of hair-pins are extracted from the back of the head, and her beautiful curls, together with the "wire waterfall," are placed upon the mantel; her own hair is then well shaken by three or four quick movements of the hand, gently twisted into a roll by both hands, and impaled to the summit of her cranium; unhooking the waist, it is carefully doffed, and holding it before her person in one hand, she again reconnoitres about the key-hole, and tries the door with the other; satisfied of her security, she hangs up the waist and disengages the skirt, which she gently lifts over her head, wrong side out, and places carefully upon a peg; she then sits facing the door, while one limb to cross the other, and unlaces her shoe, repeating the operation with the other, her eyes resting upon the door-knob during the proceeding; the shoes are dropped gently beside the chair, the stockings taken off, and, after being well shaken and straightened out, are allowed to lie over the back of a chair; a gentle rubbing of the feet takes place, as an acknowledgment of their heroism in enduring the recent torture; a general stretch follows this act; then the white skirts are unloosed, and allowed to fall to the floor, out of which she steps, then picks up and disposes on a third peg; the corsets are unhooked, and as she takes them off a sigh of relief escapes her; those are also laid away; the next garment is taken off with extreme caution, while the eyes of the fair bather penetrate every crack and cranny of the room; what now remains on her person is nobody's business, but after a little agitation something or another occupies an additional hook; the towels are now examined, and one of them spread before the tub, on which she stands; one more glance about the premises, and a fair hand is placed in the water to ascertain its temperature; a little white foot is lifted over the edge of the water, but is quickly withdrawn, accompanied by the well-known feminine utterance, "Ouch!" A second attempt is more successful, and the foot sinks to the bottom; the other timidly finds its way to its companion, and the fair form stands in the tub; another glance at the door, the knees bend, and after several exclamations, such as "Oh my!" "Gracious!" "Ouch!" etc., the body is recumbent beneath the water; a gradual soaking, a train of fancy incidents, all the good things of the past flitting through her imagination, her conquests counted, visions of moustaches, etc., playing with her lively brain, and then a sudden realization that she is thoroughly soaked, follows in succession; a tender rubbing takes place, and several ineffectual attempts to withstand the inclemency of the shower, she emerges from the tub, and begins the drying process; after which an hour is spent in donning her clothes and arranging her "twilight," not forgetting the aforesaid defect in her apparel, and spending ten minutes extra in admiring herself; she then saunters forth, inwardly congratulating herself that "the bath is off her mind for a week, anyhow."

HOW HER BIG BROTHER TAKES A BATH.

Rushing into the bath room, closes the door shortly, (never locks it), sets the water going, takes a chew of tobacco, sits in a chair, and pitches his hat upon a peg three or four feet above him—which he thinks something of a feat; his boots are jerked mercilessly off, and pitched into a corner; socks, then the coat is "yanked," and either hung upon a peg or pitched upon a chair; the vest follows, and is hung upon a gas bracket; suspenders unloosed, neck-tie and collar speedily find the mantel; the pants fall upon the floor, and are allowed to remain there; the shirt torn half-way down the back in his frantic efforts to get it off; and the remainder of his wardrobe soon occupies an empty space upon the floor; a few moments are spent in paring his toe nails with his fingers, and then a terrific splash takes place; the usual soak, numerous squirts of tobacco juice over the tub on the floor, and a rough scrubbing with the towels, (all of which are sure to be used), a hurried dressing and precipitate retreat into the street, and a "little su'thin" to take the chill off.

SHELLEY'S MARRIAGE.

It is not easy to know how the poet-boy lived during this interval. Mr. Rossetti tells us it was on the little savings of his sisters, which they sent to him by means of one of their school fellows, Harriet Westbrook, a beautiful girl of sixteen. Whether this was so or not,—and the fact that Shelley himself positively informed Hogg in May: "I have come to terms with my father. I call them very good ones. I am to possess £200 per annum," makes it unlikely—yet it is certain that Harriet was at school with Shelley's sisters, though of much inferior condition, her father being the keeper of a tavern—and that he became acquainted with her through their means. The philosopher of 19 had a great many conversations upon profound and interesting subjects with the open-minded and lovely-faced listener of 16, who, for her part, was very sick of being at school, and of all the restraints which generally limit the independence of the British subject at that age. No doubt she learned a great deal from Shelley, who informs his friend on one occasion that "Miss Westbrook is reading Voltaire's *Dictionaire Philosophique*," perhaps not quite the kind of literature most appropriate in the circumstances. A little later he reproves Hogg gravely for the vulgar nonsense of supposing him to be in love with Harriet; but in his very next letter announces to him, that in consequence of the brutal tyranny of Harriet's father, "who has persecuted her in the most horrible way by endeavoring to compel her to go to school," "*she* has thrown herself on my protection." This conclusion, equally mad and foolish on the girl's side, is, however, received on the boy's with very highly honorable sentiment. He is staggered for the moment, and reels under the "flattering distinction;" but whereas he had expressed a very unfavorable opinion of marriage a short time before, he now makes up his mind to try and be converted to it. "Marriage, Godwin says, is hateful, detestable," he cries in the beginning of May; "a kind of ineffable sickening disgust seizes my mind when I think of this most despotic, most unrequired fetter that prejudice has forged to confine its energies." But in August, as soon as this startling prospect has opened upon him, he writes to his friend, "I will hear your arguments for matrimonialism;" and soon after declares that the plea of impracticability, and what is even worse, the disproportionate sacrifice which the female is called upon to make—these arguments * * * I cannot withstand." It seems to us that there is something extremely honorable to the lawless youth in this sudden conversion. So far from rejecting the principle of marriage in order to excuse his own passions, he becomes converted to the bond distasteful to him, as soon as the responsibility of another's happiness is thrown on his astonished shoulders. Had he, with his avowed principles and ruined character, carried off the imprudent girl who threw herself on his protection, without troubling himself about the results, it would have been perfectly natural and in character. But there is a gleam of nobleness in this sudden pause which comes in the midst of his excitement—this thought for the other who trusts herself to him, which is equally fine and unexpected. To our thinking, it is perhaps the finest thing in all Shelley's life.

He nowhere expressed any love for Harriet before this. He had spoken much of her, it is true, as a young man does of a girl to whom he is being gradually attracted; but, it would seem, was still far from having reached anything like passion, when the foolish impatient young creature thus took matters into her own hands. Shelley, however, does not appear to have ever thought of resisting. With the same high honor which we have just remarked upon, it is evident that he held himself committed to Harriet as soon as she had thus committed herself to him—a fact which shows that, under all the wildness of her strange nature, the soul of a true and knightly gentleman existed in him. He took her to Edinburgh, and married her there, according to his friend's account; and there for the first time since their Oxford adventure, Hogg saw again his "incomparable friend." The incomparable friend was 19, and his bride 16. They had as much knowledge of the world between them as two babies; and they had, or thought they had, two hundred a year, and the displeasure and alienation of all their friends. But none of these things troubled the serenity of these dream-creatures. Never was there a picture of more absolute yet pretty foolishness. The three roamed about together, the baby-pair being of another strain from those impassioned lovers who dislike the presence of a third party; and at home in their lodgings Harriet read aloud the most proper and instructive of books, and was ever serene, blooming, smiling, neat, and imperturbable—one would have said the very wife for an excitable and half crazed poet—a warm, placid, steady prop for him to lean upon. To be sure, Nemesis arrived after a few pleasant weeks, in the shape of a grim schoolmistress-like elder sister, who kept them all in order. But except for this uncomfortable alien element, the match would not seem at first to have been at all an unsuccessful one. Harriet was always ready to pack up and be off at an hour's notice. She was ready to move into Wales or Ireland or Cumberland, wherever novelty and Shelley bade her. She was perfectly good-tempered and *insouciante*. She gave in to all his disorderly ways, and was indeed as easy about meals and hours as he was, dispensing with the one and forgetting the other; and so far the marriage was not such an absolute failure as, according to all human laws, it ought to have been.—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

Illinois River Items.

LASALLE, Ill., July 20.—RIVER—Arrived—Steamers Shoo Fly, with canal boats Banner, Northwest, Gold Hunter and Parson Brownlow—all from Chillicothe, with corn for Chicago. She left canal boat Caroline, light, at Peru, to go into dry dock.

Departed—Canal boat J. Menard, light. Dropped down to Peru; only two feet of water on Kickapoo.

Passed in—Banner, Northwest, Gold Hunter, and Parson Brownlow—all with corn for Chicago.

Passed out Nothing.

Heavy rain storm this evening.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, July 20.—DOWN—Propellers May Flower, City of Boston, Colorado, Toledo, Blanchard, and Montana. Barks Cambria and Mary Jane. Schooner Iroquois.

UP—Propeller Pacific. Barks Constitution, Emma Coyne, Alexandria, and Cecelia. Schooners Ave Maria, R. C. Crawford, Rutherford, John Gross, Mary Hale, China, H. C. Potter, Kimball, Lewis Wells.

WIND—Southeastward.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The dry goods market closed dull, with no transactions for the day worthy of note. Quotations remain firm on all domestic goods, and holders are sanguine of no material decline. The tone of the market for the week has been more buoyant than its predecessors, and better results are predicted for next week.

—During a berry hunt at Danbury, Conn., Monday, a New York visitor came on a cluster of strawberry vines, and went through them in search of a remnant of the delicious fruit. He didn't find it, but when he awoke the next morning it was only with one eye, the other being engaged in holding the cheek which had marched over it during the night. They didn't find his mouth until near noon, when it was discovered just back of his left ear enjoying the shade. The strawberry plants must have been mercury vines, the doctors say.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE, OR LEASE OF 12 rooms marble front West Madison, suitable for first-class boarding. Address X 33, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT PRIVATE SALE ON MONDAY and Tuesday, the entire furniture of a 12 room house, with gas fixtures, including piano, at $166, at 207 West Randolph.

THE EMPIRE COMBINATION PARLOR BEDSTEAD occupies only one quarter the space of an ordinary bedstead and is an elegant piece of furniture, convertible instantly into a perfect bed. Four styles, adapted to parlor, dining room library, and office. The old bachelor's single bedstead now ready. Sold on instalments of $10 monthly. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 232 West Madison-st.

100 VARIETIES OF CHAIRS; ALSO BEDsteads, bureaus, commodes, mattresses, etc., at manufacturers' lowest prices. It is for your interest to examine before buying. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 232 West Madison-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

9 SOUTH MAY-ST., BET. WASHINGTON AND Randolph-sts.—A handsomely furnished front parlor, also a suite of 2 or 3 unfurnished rooms, with board.

12 NORTH CARPENTER-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms, with or without board; terms reasonable.

13 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, single and double, with good board; day board, $4 per week.

14 NORTH GREEN-ST., NEAR CORNER RANdolph—Rooms, with board, $5 to $6 per week. Day board, $4.

23 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST.—DAY BOARD, $4 per week, or $16 per month. Home made bread and pastry.

26 BISHOP-COURT—A FRONT ROOM WITH alcove and two closets, elegantly furnished, and first-class board.

45 SOUTH ANN-ST.—LADIES AND GENTS will find a pleasant and social home, with good table board. Terms reasonable.

46 NORTH GREEN-ST.—BOARDERS WANTed; $4.50 per week.

47 WALNUT-ST., SECOND HOUSE FROM Paulina—Boarders wanted.

48 NORTH MAY-ST.—FURNISHED FRONT parlor for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with board. House and furniture new. Private family. Low price for prompt pay.

79 [illegible]-ST.—A SUITE OF FRONT rooms, suitable for three gentlemen with board.

84 SCHOOL-ST.—FOUR 10 MEN CAN BE ACCOMmodated with rooms and board, at $5 per week.

89 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—NICELY FURnished front room, with board.

90 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—A FEW RESPECTAble boarders wanted.

119 SOUTH GREEN-ST., BETWEEN MONroe and Adams.—A large nicely furnished front room, suitable for gentleman and lady; also a single room.

121 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST., NEAR ADAMS—Large furnished room to rent, with board, for one or two; modern conveniences; pleasant location.

123 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—SPLENDIDLY furnished rooms to rent, with board.

139 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—GOOD BOARD with pleasant rooms, at $4 per week.

139 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—GOOD BOARD with comfortable sleeping rooms; $5 per week.

144 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—TWO GENTLEmen can obtain good board and front room at reasonable rates; gas and bath.

148 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — YANKEE boarding house; furnished rooms to rent with board to ladies or gentlemen.

172 WALNUT-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—A fine suite of unfurnished rooms with board.

186 PEORIA-ST. — A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with room and board. Terms reasonable.

205 WEST WOOD-ST.—CAN ACCOMMOdate two persons wanting board with nice furnished rooms; private family.

206 NORTH HALSTED-ST. — A FEW steady boarders wanted.

226 WEST MONROE-ST.—FRONT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, single or en suite to rent, with board, in a private family. Bath to rent.

229 WEST LAKE-ST.—BOARDERS WANTed. New, furnished single beds, $3.50 per week.

231 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A LARGE, comfortable room for two gentlemen; also room for day boarders.

238 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—A FEW SELECT day or week boarders can be accommodated.

250 WEST MADISON-ST.—TO RENT WITH first class board, new and nicely furnished sleeping rooms. Can also accommodate a few day boarders.

257 WEST HARRISON-ST., A FEW STEPS from Blue Island av. cars, a few gentlemen can be accommodated with good board. Day boarders wanted.

289 WEST MADISON-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms to rent, with or without board. Day boarders wanted.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — LARGE front alcove room or back suite of rooms, with or without board.

335 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—SINGLE AND double rooms to rent, with board, for gentlemen.

356 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—FRONT ROOM, nicely furnished, for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with first-class board.

358 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A FRONT room for gent and wife, or two gents, and one single room.

359 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICE SUITE of rooms and several single rooms to rent; table boarders accommodated.

363 WEST LAKE-ST., CORNER OF ANN—Board and pleasant room, furnished, with large closet for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Dinner at 6. Location very good.

375 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — NICELY furnished back parlor, with dressing-room, gas, hot and cold water, suitable for single gentlemen.

385 FULTON-ST.—LADY AND GENTLEMAN, or two single gentlemen, can find nicely furnished front room with first class board.

469 FULTON-ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, WITH or without board, at reasonable prices.

574 WEST LAKE-ST.—ONE FRONT BEDroom to let, with board, for one or two young men. Terms reasonable.

604 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A SUITE OF FRONT rooms, furnished, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife. Terms reasonable.

607 WEST MADISON-ST.—BOARD, WITH pleasant room for gent and wife, or two gents. Also, a front parlor to rent unfurnished except carpet, with board. First class table. Terms reasonable.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—Elegant suites of furnished and unfurnished rooms, with board; house new, modern, and surrounded by fine grounds. This is one of the finest locations and best accommodations on the West Side.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO YOUNG men can be accommodated with board, in a private family, on West Side. Address A B C, 53 and 55 South Adams st.

CALUMET-AV.—NEAR BUSINESS STREETS, two fine large side rooms on first floor, house first-class and beautifully located. Address A 74, Branch Tribune office.

EAST OF UNION PARK, ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished. "PERCY," West Side Post Office.

LARGE AIRY ROOMS, WITH GOOD BOARD, at South Peoria st., 119, near Adams st.

MERCHANTS' EUROPEAN HOTEL, 124 AND 126 West Madison st.—Good rooms by day or week. Lodgings 50c to $1; first-class accommodations.

ST. DENIS, 97 AND 99 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST. —We have a few more very pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

8 ELDRIDGE COURT—LARGE, ELEGANTLY furnished room and board, $12 per week. Call Monday.

15 ELDRIDGE COURT—PLEASANT FURnished front room. Day board, and meals at all hours.

16 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST. — PLEASANT rooms and good board in a fine location.

18 AND 20 PRICE-PLACE—COMFORTABLE rooms with good board; spring beds; terms $5.50.

27 COTTAGE GROVE-AV. — FURNISHED room with board for a single gentleman in a private family. 6 o'clock dinner.

34 WABANSIA-AV (COTTAGE GROVE)—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board.

84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—A NICE ROOM, with board. Can also accommodate day boarders.

458 SOUTH PARK-AV.—A FEW BOARDERS wanted. Comfortable rooms, good beds and first-class table. House has all modern improvements, convenient to street cars. Terms reasonable. Unfurnished rooms if desired.

499 DEARBORN-ST., FORMERLY BURNside st., near Twenty-ninth and State sts.—Pleasant rooms, with first-class board, at lowest rates. Every convenience of hotel, with freedom of home combined.

528 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ROOM FURnished, entirely new; also two single rooms, in family where there are few boarders.

550 WABASH-AV. — VERY DESIRABLE front alcove room with large clothes-press, drawers, &c., for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen.

548 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE WELL-FURnished alcove room to rent, with board.

607 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT—LARGE nicely furnished room with board.

612 MICHIGAN-AV. PLEASANT ROOMS with board. Day boarders accommodated. Stable accommodations for horses.

665 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board; also, hall bed room. References.

748 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS with board.

751 WABASH-AV.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished front suite for gentlemen and wife; also large front room unfurnished, with board; accommodations strictly first class.

807 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ACCOMMOdations, on very reasonable terms, for several boarders. Neatly furnished room for gentleman and wife.

809 WABASH-AV. — FRONT AND BACK parlor; also large front and single room, furnished, with first-class board.

824 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front room to rent with board; one desirable for gentlemen. References exchanged.

830 PRAIRIE-AV.—TO RENT WITH BOARD, an elegant suite of furnished rooms on first floor, fronting east and south.

880 INDIANA-AV., NEAR EIGHTEENTH-st.—Pleasant large room and back parlor suite to rent, with board, to permanent parties.

977 INDIANA-AV., CORNER TWENTYfirst st., furnished or unfurnished rooms to rent, with first-class board. House contains all modern improvements.

1068 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms with board suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gents; also, day board.

1100 INDIANA-AV.—BOARD WITH PLEASant furnished rooms; reasonable.

1147 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FEW PERMANENT boarders can find a home, with home comforts in a private family; references exchanged.

1185 MICHIGAN-AV. — BOARD WITH pleasant rooms for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen.

1206 PRAIRIE-AV.—BOARD, WITH LARGE pleasant room, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; will furnish if desired. Terms reasonable.

1400 PRAIRIE-AV. — PLEASANT ROOMS, with board. References exchanged.

1410 INDIANA-AV.—A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, upon reasonable terms.

CALUMET-AV., NEAR TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.—Front suite of rooms, house first class; terms low to respectable parties. Address G 45, Branch Tribune office.

INDIANA-AV.—AN ELEGANT FRONT ROOM unfurnished (except carpet), with first-class board; also a furnished single room at $9. Address B 41, Tribune Branch office.

MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF TWELFTH-ST.—A large, well-furnished second story front room, with board, for two, on moderate terms. Address A 40, Tribune Branch office.

WABASH-AV., BETWEEN TWENTY-SECOND and Twenty-third-sts.—East front, an elegant alcove room, furnished or not, with first-class board. Address Room 12, Central Block.

SOUTH SIDE HOUSE, 1121 STATE-ST.—ROOMS with first-class board, at $6 per week. Everything new.

North Side.

214 LARRABEE-ST. — COMFORTS OF A home, with board, for two gentlemen and ladies.

512 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—A FURNISHed room, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WITH ROOM UNFURNISHED, EXcepting carpet, for gentleman and wife, and furnished room for single gentleman. Address Z 48, Tribune office.

BOARD—A WIDOW LADY WISHES BOARD with first-class accommodations. Private family preferred. Address B, 469 Wabash-av.

BOARD—WITH FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS in a pleasant locality on the South Side, by a gentleman and wife. Address C W H, 182 LaSalle-st., Room 15.

BOARD—BY TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN parlor and bedroom, with use of bath room, with or without board; private family, or where there are few boarders preferred; South Side north of Twenty-fourth-st. Also, stable room for three horses and board for man. Address S 77, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENT AND WIFE IN PRIVATE family, at moderate rates, on West Side. Address X 84, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND single gentleman, West Side; none but first class place wanted. Address Z 62, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN, ROOM WITH board, at reasonable price, in neighborhood of Ann and Madison sts. Address L 98, Tribune office.

BOARD—A WIDOW LADY WISHES BOARD, with first class accommodations; room furnished or unfurnished; state price. Address H 18, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD and room in a quiet private family east of Eliza beth st., where there will be no other boarders. Piano in house preferred. Address F 50, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN EVANSTON, FOR GENTLEMAN, wife, and infant, with servant, from Sept. 1; must be near lake. Address Q 18, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY YOUNG MARRIED MAN, WIFE, and servant, in the vicinity of Union Park. Address, stating terms, M 76, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, AT OAK Park or neighborhood. Address Y 86, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, with pleasant room on West Side; late dinner; private family preferred. Best of references given. Address N 78, Tribune office.

BOARD—(PLAIN) WITH TWO UNFURNISHed rooms, near cars for two ladies, gentleman and little boy. Price not to exceed $15 per week. Address F 32, Tribune Branch office.

BOARD—IN COUNTRY—IN EVANSTON—BY gentleman, wife and child. Will occupy either now or 1st of August. Address, stating, location, terms, etc., O 56, Tribune office.

BOARD—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room, on the South Side, for a lady, where there are no other boarders. Address E 51, Tribune office.

BOARD—ANY RESPECTABLE FAMILY residing on Michigan-av., north of No. 800 having board for a young man of good character and steady habits, will oblige by addressing H 34, Branch Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE, in a private family, South or West Side. Best of references given and required. Address, S 85, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENtleman and wife, in private family, on Wabash-av near Twenty-second-st. V 13, Tribune Branch office.

BOARD—BY TWO GENTLEMEN. LOCATION must be between Twenty second and Thirty-second, and State and the Lake. G 98, Tribune branch office.

BOARD—A YOUNG LADY WISHES BOARD in exchange for music lessons. Will furnish a good piano. Address V 60, Tribune Branch office.

BOARD—IN KENWOOD OR HYDE PARK, short distance from station. Address stating terms and location. H 74, Tribune Branch office.

BOARD—AND SUITE OF UNFURNISHED rooms, except carpets by gentleman and wife, South Side, east of Wabash-av. Address, F 22, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

FINANCIAL.

ANY INSURANCE CLAIMS OR BALANCES, after dividend, cashed at highest price. Also money to loan, by J. N. WITHERELL, 368 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FORCED SALE OF DIAMOND rings and pins, two gold watches, also two good horses. JAMES B. STOREY, Private Banker, 90 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—A $1,500 PURCHASE MONEY mortgage on improved property. WILLIS G. JACKSON, southwest corner of Clark and Madison sts.

I HAVE $8,000 TO $10,000 TO INVEST IN SOME legitimate business, must be A No. 1. Address I 87, Tribune office.

LOANS ON COMMERCIAL PAPER AND REAL estate. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 75 South Canal-st., Room 8.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE, by MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, houses, pianos, and other chattels. E. ROGERS, Room 43, Central Union Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURniture pianos and other chattels. New York City Loan Office, 87 West Madison-st., up stairs.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000 OR more on real estate in Chicago or Cook County. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 381 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, watches, diamonds, and other collaterals. A. A. ALEXANDER, Room 13, 168 Madison st., corner Fifth av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON ILLINOIS FARMS; also on good collaterals. LEVI WING & CO., 333 Wabash av.

TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY, $7,000 in sums to suit. G. A. FOLLANSBEE, Room 42 Bryan Block.

WANTED—$500 ONE OR TWO YEARS, ON A house on leased lot. Call at 535 Centre-av., up stairs. C H W.

WANTED TO BORROW—$5,000 ON A MERchant mill worth $15,000; 10 per cent and liberal commission allowed. Address, MILLS, Tribune Office.

WANTED—$700 FOR ONE YEAR AT 18 PER cent; good security. Address H 80, Tribune office.

$1,500—FOR SALE—A 15 YEAR ENDOWment policy (4 years paid up) in the Northwestern Life of Milwaukee; a bargain can be had. Address S 40, Tribune office.

$4,000 AND $5,000 TO LOAN ON REAL estate within fifty miles of Chicago. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 381 Wabash-av.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON CITY OR SUBURban real estate. JULIUS WHITE, Room 4 Central Union Block.

$65,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS city security, in sums of $5,000 and upwards, at 9 per cent. PHILLIPS & BUFFINTON, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LIBERAL SAVINGS BANK charter at Room 3, 188 Madison st.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND LEASE OF a nicely furnished house. Apply 172 West Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—THREE HOUSES, TO BE MOVED, one of 10 rooms, on Washington st., near Halsted. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington st.

FOR SALE—NEW MILCH COW AT 227 WALnut st.

FOR SALE—A NICE YOUNG DEER CHEAP. Inquire at 246 East Lake-st., near Market.

FOR SALE—LARGE STOCK OF RODGERS' plated spoons and forks, at less than New York prices. WM. & A. W. WHEELER, 318 State st.

FOR SALE—TWO TICKETS TO ST. LOUIS BY Alton Railroad. Apply to CORBETT, 14 North Clinton st.

FOR SALE—AN ALDERNEY BULL CALF cheap, by MITCHELL, BROWN & THOMPSON, Stock Yards.

FOR SALE—SAFES—A NUMBER OF NEW fire-proof safes, of first class manufacture, for sale at less than cost, to close them out and avoid removal. Apply to JOSE, DINSMORE & CO., 238 Michigan-av., near Harrison st.

INSTRUCTION.

INSTRUCTION—PROF. DELOUME 22 ABERdeen st., French piano, singing, Latin, Spanish. Lady who called Thursday, from Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st. forgot your number.

MRS. J. P. WALTON, LATE OF THE DYHRenfurth College, receives private pupils in the French and the English branches. Terms moderate. Pupils visited if desired. Address 483 West Hubbard st.

THE ART OF DRESSING HAIR AND MANUfacturing ornamental hair work taught by PROFESSOR A. ZORRA, late from Paris, at 382 State st., corner of Eighteenth; also treatment of all diseases of the hair and scalp. Consultation free.

WALDRON WAGGONER QUIN, PROFESSOR of Elocution, 293 West Lake st.—A young lady and gentleman desired to fill vacancies in dramatic class; terms moderate.

WANTED—PUPILS IN DRAWING. TERMS low; pupils attended at their residences. Address W. M. AXTELL, 51 Thirty first st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GENTLEMAN ABOUT TO START ON A 3 months trip to France, Germany and England, will attend to any business that might be entrusted him. He converses freely in the French, German and English languages, and has experience in mechanical engineering and all its branches. First class references. Address S 71, Tribune office.

A PRACTICAL BUSINESS MAN WITH $4,000 cash, desires to purchase an interest in some good paying business. Address T 75, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 564 State st.

FLIES AND MOSQUITOES EFFECTUALLY kept out by using Coates' Adjustable Window Screen. Only 75 cents and $1.50 each. R. COATES & CO., 157 West Madison-st.

I WANT EVERYBODY TO KNOW THAT DR. John Phillips has a very large assortment of Brazilian pebble spectacles for sale, which he suits by inspection of the eye. Don't forget the place, 120 Fourth av., optician and oculist, a few doors from Harrison-st.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED—DR. V. B. STRONG offers to the public a radical cure for Drunkenness, the use of Tobacco or Opium for $5 each, and cure guaranteed. Address, with amount enclosed, V. B. STRONG, M. D., P. O. Box 23.

NOTICE TO GASOLINE BURNERS—J. IRVING keeps the very best 74 gasoline. He has the Noiseless Pressure Plate Burner, Regulating Jet Burner, and Champion Vesta Burner. Gasoline and kerosene chandeliers and lamps, a good variety always on hand. 105 S. 5th Halsted-st. and 97 Blue Island av.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR OLD BOOKS and libraries. Call or address CHAPIN'S CHEAP BOOK STORE, 50 East Harrison-st.

PUBLISHERS, TAKE NOTICE—$1,000 BUYS 2 copyrights, which if rightly handled will bring a fortune in a short time. Just the thing for a live man to take hold of. Address U 33, Tribune office.

SPIRITUAL SEANCE—THERE WILL BE A Circle held at No. 15 North Ada st., Sunday and Monday evenings July 21 and 22 at 8 o'clock sharp.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES GIVEN FOR old books and libraries. Call or address BALDWIN'S Cheap Book Store, 48 East Harrison-st.

THE CELEBRATED HOOSIER FLY MAchines are for sale, wholesale and retail at BALDWIN'S Cheap Book Store, 48 East Harrison st.

WANTED—SALOON CENTRALLY LOCATED. Will pay $300 to $500. Address K 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—MOVER, TO MOVE A BARN ON West Side. Call at our store at 10 a. m. Monday. MILLARD & DECKER, 285 East Madison st.

WANTED—FOR CASH, ONE OR TWO RAILroad tickets or passes to New York or there and return. Call on or address PALMER, 177 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—LICENSE, ANY ONE HAVING A team or peddler's license, address, S 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BUSINESS CHANCE BY A young man having about $2,500 half cash, and half good paper; and wants to invest in a good steady business. Only those who mean business need apply. Address, for five days, T 61, Tribune office.

$700—I WILL INVEST THAT AMOUNT IN a good paying business. Address F 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper, who is thoroughly acquainted with the wholesale crockery. Good salary. Apply at 771 State-st.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER AND CLERK IN A retail grocery. None but experienced hands who are not afraid to work, and can give good references need apply. To such good wages and steady employment will be given. Address L 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER, one familiar with the real estate business, and who is willing to make himself generally useful. In an office. Address X 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD CLERK FOR AN INSURance office; must write a good hand, and be correct. Apply to FARMER & ATKINS, 70 Market-st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD SALESMEN TO sell our lightning rods. Apply at the office of Southwestern Lightning Rod Company, 231 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT, RELIABLE BOOKkeeper. Address, with references, stating experience, salary expected, etc., X 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO NO. 1 RETAIL DRUGGISTS for city and country; best reference required. Address L 94, Tribune Branch office.

Trades.

WANTED—TEN SILVER-LAYERS AND A few finishers. Full time and steady employment. GRAVES & LAURENCE, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED — MARRIED PROTESTANT MAsons, plasterers, and helpers carpenters, and painters, at Highwood, first station this side of Lake Forest. Want men who wish to settle to figure on plans. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 1124 Michigan-av.

WANTED—10 FIRST-CLASS GALVANIZED sheet iron cornice workmen. F. J. EMERY & BRO., 95 and 97 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—WATCHMAKER WITH GOOD REFerence can find steady employment at 729 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CUTTER TO GO TO A CITY of 6,000. Apply for 10 days at 348 Wabash-av. D. J. LINDSAY, Draper and Tailor.

WANTED—TINNERS—TWO OR THREE first-class job workmen that understand hotel and lamp work. Inquire at 100 and 102 E. Randolph.

WANTED—GARDENER—A MAN COMPEtent to take care of a place of 15 acres—one who knows about trees and plants. Call at northwest corner of Lakeview and Beach-sts., between 12 and 2 o'clock Monday and Tuesday next.

WANTED—BY A PARTY HAVING FACILIties to do first class cabinet work, a man thoroughly competent to make drawings, take contracts and superintend fitting up banks, counting houses, etc.; one who has had experience in this line and acquainted with city trade, can have a permanent situation and a good salary. Address F 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—GAS FITTERS AND HELPERS AT KELLY & O'BRIEN'S, 177 East Adams st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS, GOOD WORKMEN only, at corner Polk and Beach-sts. WRIGHT, LAWTHER & CO.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT UNION Stock Yards, 25 carpenters to work on building packing houses. Apply to THORNTON & KEATING.

WANTED—NO. 1 GALVANIZED IRON CORnice men; none others need apply. McFARLAND, PIERCE & CO., 87 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE PAINTER and striper at Garden City Carriage Works, 730 State st.

WANTED—A TINSMITH THAT HAS A SET of tools. Inquire at 67 and 69 South Canal, between 8 and 9 o'clock.

WANTED—2 PLASTERERS, 3 LATHERS. CALL to day at 162 Desplaines-st.

WANTED—8 OR 10 NO. 1 COOPERS FOR TO work on tight work, at HAAS & BRO., rear 179 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MACHINIST, used to job work. Permanent employment for a reliable man. Address A 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW MECHANICS TO TAKE instructions in architectural drawing, evenings. Inquire at Room 2, 264 South Halsted-st. Monday evening of WELSH.

WANTED—CRACKER BAKERS; ALSO A man who fully understands making snaps and cakes. Apply at 189 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS; APPLY ON JOB near the corner of Wells and Madison-sts.

WANTED GOOD CABINET MAKERS; CONstant employment to good men. Apply at National School Furniture Factory, 165 West Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS, BRICKLAYERS and laborers. McDONALD, JOHNSTONE & CO., 62 South Green-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCH-MAKER; A GERman preferred. Enquire of E. B. WILLIAMS, 414 State st.

WANTED—10 A NO. 1 CARPENTERS AT building on Walnut-st., between Wood and Lincoln sts., east side of street. J. S. HEWSON.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD IRON MOULDERS at Racine, Wis.; good wages, steady work and fares advanced. Apply to Fire-Proof Tile Company, 163 East Washington st.

WANTED—SHIP CARPENTERS—TO GO TO Bay City, Michigan. Apply to MERRILL & SKEELE, 346 Lumber st.

WANTED—A GOOD MODEL-MAKER. Apply to T. B. JEFFERY, 9 South Jefferson st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS CYLINDER press feeders at Nos. 75 and 77 West Kinzie st. Apply early Monday morning.

WANTED—TWO LOOKING-GLASS AND PICture frame makers and two cabinet makers at W. T. NOBLE & CO'S, 76 and 78 Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A COMPOSITOR. APPLY EARLY Monday morning at The Land Owner composing room, No. 80 South Canal st.

WANTED—MONDAY MORNING GOOD SOLderers and boys to solder at Chicago Manufacturing Company, 215 East Lake-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A TEAMSTER. CALL AT LUMber yard 186 Kingsbury st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—BOY TO DO OFFICE WORK AND run errands. Apply to-day at 46 West Madison-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A YARD MAN CALL AT METROpolis Hotel, corner Michigan-av. and Fourteenth-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN WHO UNDERSTANDS taking care of sheep, also general farm work; married man preferred. For particulars inquire of J. M. SWEET, Room 27 Nevada Block, east side of the entrance to Washington-st. Tunnel.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY, 12 TO 15 YEARS of age, by Dr. JORDAN, at 101 East Harrison st., corner of Fourth av.

WANTED—25 MEN FOR FARM WORK; 3 teamsters, and one boy for dining-room work. Inquire 80 Sherman st., opposite the R. I. depot.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN FOR dramatic class. Terms moderate. PROF. W. W. QUIN, Elocutionist, 293 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO WRAP UP GOODS. Apply Monday at STEIN'S Dollar Store, 124 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGH HONEST, INDUStrious, and driving farmer with his wife, to board three or four men, and oversee a nice place near city. S 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—A STEADY, RELIABLE BOY TO do work about the house, etc., on a farm near city. C. F. BECKWITH & CO., 140 Michigan av.

WANTED — THIS DAY, 100 RAILROAD laborers for the Detroit & Bay City Road; wages $2, board $4, free fare. Also want men to work in saw mills, brick yards, quarries, &c., at the highest wages. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal st., upstairs.

WANTED—1,000 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR the Detroit & Bay City Road; wages $2, board $4, free fare. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal st., up stairs.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF stone saw mill. To a competent party good wages will be paid. Apply at 484 Fifth av., corner of Taylor st.

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS FOR THE WISconsin Central Company; wages $2.25 and $2.50 per day; 500 for Northwestern tunnel and rockmen, $2 to $2.50 per day; 500 for Milwaukee Northwestern; 200 for Detroit & Bay City, $2 per day; 75 teams and 100 men for the Chicago & Pacific; wages for teams $4.50 per day, laborers $2 per day. Fare and board furnished to all places. Apply to SNELL & SHAW'S offices, No. 28 West Madison-st., and 23 West Randolph-st.

PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED BY PHILlip de Auguera. Leave orders at KIMBALL'S piano warerooms, cor. Wabash av. and Thirteenth-st.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR GOOD SALESmen for the city, to sell Ryan's patent paper and letter box, the best thing out. Apply to C. S. WILBUR, 127 West Washington st.; or, at 173 West Monroe.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

A NEW SINGER SEWING MACHINE TO EXchange for furniture or carpets. W 82, Tribune office.

FARMS TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERty; any size farm you may want. Bring in description of your property if you want a country home. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR EXCHANGE—FINE FARM OF 180 ACRES, Eastern Iowa, with or with stock and crop; city or suburban property wanted. BALDWIN DAVIS, 146 East Madison st.

FOR EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LARGE LOT IN suburban town; will take horse and buggy or other personal property as part payment; price only $2,000. BALDWIN DAVIS, 146 East Madison-st.

I HAVE GOT 1,000 ACRES OF LAND IN JOHNson County, Ky., 11 cases all kinds of buttons, and a few thousand dollars, which I would like to exchange for city property. Apply by letter or in person to JOHN ROBINSON, 36 and 38 Wabash av.

TO EXCHANGE—24X125 FEET ON WEST MONroe-st., near Wood, for cottage and lot in good location on West Side of about same value. F. B. MARSHALL, 202 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR BUSS HORSES, 2 LOTS corner Centre and Dayton sts. Also, 2 cheap lots near Rock Island car shops. F. B. MARSHALL, 202 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—BUSINESS HOUSE AND LOT in a flourishing town near Chicago; also a farm of 80 acres all under fence and cultivation; will assume incumbrance or pay cash difference; house and lot $6,000; farm $4,000. PHILLIPS & BUFFINTON, 79 West Madison st.

TO EXCHANGE—50 FOOT LOT, FINELY LOcated in Irving Park, cost $1,500, having incumbrance of $600, payable in two equal annual payments at 8 per cent, for horse and buggy; buggy a one or horse alone; will give a bargain. Address B 34, Tribune Branch office.

TO EXCHANGE—I HAVE FIRST-CLASS CITY property to trade for a farm in a good location, with stock and crops. WILLIAM GARNETT, 309 Wabash av.

TO EXCHANGE—A NICE RESIDENCE IN Norwood, worth $6,000, for a house and lot on the West Side worth from $10,000 to $12,000; the difference paid in cash. S. S. MILLER, Room 3, 165 West Washington st.

TO EXCHANGE—A HIGHLY-IMPROVED farm of 80 acres, with all the necessary buildings, near Vinton, Iowa, for a house and lot in this city. S. S. MILLER, Room 3, 165 West Washington st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR COTTAGE AND LOT on West Side, or in Evanston—a leasehold property, which is paying $225 per month cash. Will give a bargain to the right party. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash av.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FELT AND gravel roofing in exchange for a good business horse and buggy. Address G 45, Tribune office.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—$2,000 TO $3,000 IN choice suburban property (improved) which is rapidly appreciating in value, for an established business, city or country. Ample references. Address "HARRISON," care Carrier 71.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES OBTAINED, LEGALLY, QUIETly, quickly, cheaply. Box 336 Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES AND OTHER LAW MATTERS ATtended to on equitable terms; ten years' experience. Address 347 South Clark st., Room 2.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary process. Fee after decree. Scandals avoided. Address P. O. Drawer 532, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER NOTICE, all law business done. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 464 South Clark-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED; FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1027.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL work; must be a good washer and ironer; a family of 3; no children. Apply at 512 Twenty-sixth st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, the best wages to one that understands her business. 676 West Monroe st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT American or English Protestant woman to take care of small children. Any one having necessary experience and qualifications (and none other need apply) can find a very desirable situation by application, with proper reference, to the subscriber at the Union National Bank. W. F. COOLBAUGH.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, except washing and ironing. Apply at 430 Mitchell-st., West Side.

WANTED—3 OR 4 DINING-ROOM GIRLS. A good cook and washerwoman, at Central European House, 46 and 48 South Desplaines st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO DO GENERAL housework 1022 S. Halsted st.

WANTED—ALL THE GOOD, COMPETENT girls in Chicago to come to our office once, and they will always come hereafter, to procure situations as cooks, dining-room, pastry, laundry, and kitchen girls, cooks etc., for hotels, restaurants, and private houses; hundreds of orders constantly on hand; highest wages paid to competent help. Girls wanted from the country. STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 44 West Monroe st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FOR LIGHT house work in a small family where there are no children. Apply at 1277 State st., near Twenty-eighth.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-CLASS cook to go a short distance in the country. The best of wages paid to a woman who understands her business. Apply at Sherman House between the hours of 2 and 3, Monday and Tuesday.

WANTED—AT 912 WABASH AV. A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer. Apply Monday.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work. 809 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, HEARTY GIRL TO DO cooking, washing, and ironing. A first-class girl will find a good, permanent and pleasant place at 239 South Sangamon st. Apply after 9 a. m. Monday.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK IN a private family. Inquire at 97 South Park-av.

WANTED—GOOD WASHER AND IRONER, at 361 West Madison st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK wash, and iron. Apply at 1151 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework to whom good wages will be paid. German or Swede preferred. Apply at 982 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD FEMALE RESTAURANT cook. First-class wages. J. H. HUTCHINSON, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—WOMAN TO COOK, WASH AND iron. Apply 380 West Washington-st.

WANTED—GIRL AT 884 WEST TAYLOR-ST.; none but a good washer and ironer need apply.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of three. Call at 780 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, AT CENTRAL European House, 46 and 48 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework in a cottage at Oak Park, 9 miles from city. Two in family. Apply between 9 and 11 o'clock in the morning, at Room 22 Central Block, 82 Market st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, in a private family. 106 Park-av., west of Union Park.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 417 West Jackson-st.; good wages.

WANTED—AT 1255 INDIANA-AV.—A GOOD girl to do general housework in a family of 5; German, Scandinavian, or American preferred. Will pay a first-class girl good wages.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN TO cook, wash, and iron for a small family, where there is a Swede second girl. Call after Sunday, at 65 Calumet av.

WANTED—ONE GOOD FEMALE PASTRY cook and one good assistant cook at Holly Tree Coffee Room, corner Market and Washington-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family, at 29 Walnut st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work in a small family, at 44 Oak-av., Cottage Grove.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework in private family. Apply Monday at 216 Twenty-ninth st., between Wabash and Michigan avs.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY A GOOD GIRL IN a small family for general housework; $4.00 a week to the right person. 354 Park-av., near Western-av.

WANTED—ANY NUMBER OF GIRLS FOR all kinds of housework, very highest wages and best of places, both in city and in country, also stewards for vessels and boats. MRS. MARX, 260 Third av.

WANTED—A GERMAN, NORWEGIAN, OR Swede girl to assist the cook in kitchen. 209 West Washington.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL OR MIDDLE AGED woman to do general housework, good wages to the right person. Reference required. Inquire Monday. STEIN'S Dollar Store, 124 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small family. First-class wages will be paid to a good girl. 446 Burnside-st., bet Twenty-seventh and Twenty-ninth-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE of children. American or colored preferred. 222 Thirtieth-st., bet Wabash and Michigan-avs.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; also nurse girl to take care of children. 138 South Park-av.

WANTED—A COOK WASHER, AND IRONER. Apply at 1122 Prairie-av., bet Twenty fourth and Twenty fifth sts.

WANTED—AT MRS. BATES', 10 PECK COURT, Protestant girl to wait on lady and do light chamber work. Also, girl for child's nurse.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 1169 Michigan-av., corner Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—NEAT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family, where the work is light. Call at 398 South Park-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FROM 14 TO 16, TO ASsist in light housework; German preferred. Apply at 175 South Morgan st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR HOTELS, boarding houses, and first class families in city and country. MRS. THOMPSON, 1000 State st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron; wages, $5 per week. 359 Warren-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL THAT HAS HAD experience and loves children, to take charge of child. 359 Warren-av.

WANTED—AT WOOD'S HOTEL, 398 STATE st., one pantry girl, and one first-class ironer for laundry.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of three. Call at 780 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AT ABERDEEN HOUSE, 28 ABERdeen st., two dining-room and one kitchen girl.

WANTED—AT THE ST. DENIS, 97 AND 99 South Desplaines-st., one good dining-room girl and one kitchen girl.

WANTED—A GOOD, TIDY GIRL FOR NURSE and second work. Call at 73 Ashland av., West Side.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND second girl. Call at 540 West Washington-st.

WANTED—3 GOOD GIRLS AT MERCHANT'S European Hotel, 124 and 126 West Madison st., Monday.

WANTED—GIRL AT 383 FULTON-ST.; MUST be a good cook, washer, and ironer.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A FAMILY OF 2, AND one who has had the small-pox. For information apply at 129 Townsend-st., North side.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 14 YEARS OLD TO live as one of a family of four. Apply at 472 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL house work. Apply immediately at 848 State-st.

WANTED—GIRL AT 35 UNIVERSITY PLACE.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; Scandinavian or German preferred, at 916 Prairie-av., between Eighteenth and Twentieth sts.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CHAMBERMAID, who will do washing; wages $4.50 a week. Apply at 1150 Indiana-av.

WANTED—AT NO. 2 ELDRIDGE COURT, A good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply on Monday.

WANTED—COOK, LAUNDRESS, AND SECond girl, immediately, at 754 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO SECOND work. Apply at 326 Wabash-av., up-stairs.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork at 1001 South State-st., up stairs. Comfortable home and good wages. Call soon.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at No. 9 Eighteenth st., near the lake. Good wages. Come prepared to stay.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR KITCHen work and to milk cow, at Hyde Park. German or Swede preferred. 511 Wabash-av., up stairs.

WANTED—GIRL AT 404 WEST VAN BUREN-st. German or Swede preferred.

WANTED—A STOUT YOUNG GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Apply at No. 5 North Elizabeth st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS FOR GENERAL housework, Swede, German, or Norwegian. Call to day at 554 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GIRLS AS COOK and dining-room girl, to go to Georgetown, Colorado. Wages $5 per week. None but those having good references need apply. Call on Monday at No. 143 South Sangamon st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY A COMPETENT dining-room girl. 332 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron. References required. Apply, Monday and Tuesday, corner Twelfth st. and lake shore.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, IRONER, AND washer in family of four; good wages; at 1012 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, A GERMAN OR Swede preferred. Good wages. 104 West Monroe st.

WANTED—300 GIRLS THIS WEEK FOR SITUations in private families, hotels, &c., at 143 VanBuren-st.

WANTED—TWO GERMAN GIRLS, ONE FOR kitchen and one for second work. Wages $4 and $3. Apply at 339 West Adams st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework, must be a good cook. Apply at 747 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 433 West Jackson st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LADY TO DO FINE sewing, take work home. Call on or address, immediately, MISS H., 717 West Washington st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY TWO OR THREE good shirt-makers. Apply at H. H. HOOK, 257 Blue Island av., up stairs.

WANTED—TWO FIRST CLASS OPERATORS—Singer machine, on men's clothing, also one good hand for the Weed machine, on vests. First-class tailoresses only need apply to W. H. SQUIRE, 311 Michigan av., corner of Van Buren.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKERS. HOTCHKISS, PALMER & CO., 953 State st.

WANTED—GIRLS, FOUR FIRST CLASS FINishers on pants, vests, and coats. Those accustomed to the business, first class hands. None other need apply. WM. H. SQUIRE, 311 Michigan-av.

WANTED—150 OPERATORS ON THE WHEELER & Wilson Sewing Machine. Apply to COLEMAN WISE, manufacturer of ladies' undergarments, 122 West Madison-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—ONE GOOD BROOM MAKER; MUST operate Wheeler & Wilson machine. WEBBER & HARKIN, West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SHIRTMAKER, WITH Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. P. H. M'ART, shirt mfr., 122 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS TO DO FAMILY sewing that can run a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. Apply at 977 Indiana-av.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER: A GENTLEmen desires the services of a capable lady in the above capacity. Address V 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESLADY IN a ladies' furnishing store; must know thoroughly how to show and sell goods. To a good hand a permanent situation and good salary will be given; no other need apply. Store hours from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. R. R. McDOWELL, 150 South Halsted st.

WANTED—A HEALTHY WET NURSE, without incumbrance. Apply at 797 Michigan-av.

WANTED—WET NURSE FOR A CHILD 3 months old, at 395 Orchard st., 4 doors south of Belden av. D. W. BAXTER.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY TO DRS. COOKE & STOUT, 234 West Washington-st. and 809 Michigan-av., or 143 Ellis-av.

WANTED—5 SHIRT IRONERS—2 LADIES' clothes and 2 starchers. Apply at HOME LAUNDRY, 533 State-st.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG LADIES FOR DRAmatic class; terms moderate. Prof. W. W. QUIN, Elocutionist 293 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A WET NURSE FOR A YOUNG baby immediately. Apply at office of Dr. J. H. HOLLISTER, 795 Michigan-av., or at 117 South Park-av.

WANTED—A TIDY WOMAN TO TAKE CARE of rooms and do washing. No. 275 East Madison-st., Room 51.

WANTED—A WET-NURSE TO TAKE A baby home. Apply at St. Luke's Hospital, Indiana-av., South Fourteenth st., at 3½ p. m.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GROCERY STOCK FOR SALE—INCLUDING fixtures, in a desirable locality on Madison-st., west of Union Park; with lease of store. This is a desirable chance to engage in the grocery business. Terms of sale will be reasonable. Apply to WM. F. BREWSTER, 134 East Madison-st., corner Clark, first floor.

A PLANING MILL IN ONE OF THE BEST LOcalities in the city for sale. The mill is complete in all its appointments; is in good running order, with sufficient room up stairs for sash and blinds and furniture, or packing box manufactory. Will sell on easy terms; part cash, balance in desirable city or country real estate. Satisfactory reasons given for wanting to sell. The mill is near docks and railroad, and is supplied with teams, &c. Address S 83, Tribune office.

A CIGAR STORE FOR SALE—FOUR ROOMS IN the rear, cheap rent, in one of the best locations on the North side. No bonus asked. Reason for selling, other business to attend. Enquire at No. 250 North-av., in Cigar store.

A BUSINESS PAYING $2,500 PER YEAR FOR sale for $1,300 cash; needs one man's whole attention, and present owners can't attend to it. This week only or other arrangements will be made. W. K. WELLS, 70 East Adams-st.

A WELL LOCATED DRUG STORE ON SPARK-st., doing a first class business, for sale. A rare chance to secure and establish a good business. BALDWIN & DAVIS, 146 East Madison-st.

A BARGAIN—A BOARDING HOUSE AND SAloon for sale; a new license; full of boarders. [illegible] South Canal st.

A BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE; SICKNESS the cause of selling; thirty six boarders; rent the lowest in the city. 176 and 178 West Lake-st.

A GOOD PAYING BUSINESS ON TWENTY-second st.; can be bought and run with a small capital; good reason given for selling. Address C Tribune Branch office.

A YOUNG MAN WITH $1,000, WANTS TO JOIN another, with about same amount, in some business. Would invest above and give part services in a business already established. Address U 57, Tribune Branch office.

A NEWS DEPOT, TOBACCO AND CIGAR store for sale. 346 Milwaukee-av.

A DRUG STORE FOR SALE, DOING A GOOD business, in a smart town on Northwestern R. R. Inquire of TOLMAN & KING, 53 West Lake st.

A GOOD STOCK OF GROCERIES, WITH FIXtures, for sale; part cash, balance good security. Address or call SPALDING & PICKERING, Room 9, Nixon's Building.

A SPLENDID BUSINESS FOR SALE—DOING a heavy trade in dry goods and groceries in one of the finest cities in the West. Part cash, balance on long time. Address M, Box 634, Elgin, Ill.

A FIRST-CLASS STOVE, TIN, AND HARDware store, on the North Side, for sale. A rare chance for any body that wants to go into the hardware business. For particulars, address HARDWARE, 141 Milwaukee av., Chicago.

A FLOUR AND GRIST MILL FOR SALE OR an interest in one, in a splendid location. Address for particulars, FLOUR MILL, Tribune Office.

CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM ROOMS, very cheap for three days and cheap rent. 308 West Madison-st. By ROGERS & TOBIAS.

CONFECTIONERY NO. 79 SOUTH HALSTED st., [illegible] the Academy of Music, for sale.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—RECENTLY FITted up, splendidly located; best chance for the price ever offered; good reasons for selling; cheap rent; dwelling with five rooms on same floor. Price, $2,500. Inquire in or address MEDCALFE & CO., 57 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HOTEL WITH 18 rooms, well furnished; bar, billiard room, &c. Address HOTEL, 254 East Water-st., Milwaukee.

FIXTURES AND SMALL STOCK OF A DRESSmaker's store for sale; established two years, and doing an excellent business; rent low; proof of trade given; excellent opportunity for a lady with $250 or $300. 349 Blue Island-av.

FIRST CLASS SALOON FOR SALE. 365 WEST Madison-st.

GROCERY FOR SALE—PROPRIETOR HAS other business to attend to—Any one wishing to invest in this business will find no better opportunity for making money. Capital required, $800 to $1,000. Call and investigate and you will find it as represented. Corner of Robey and Carroll sts.

HAVE A STOCK OF STAPLE HARDWARE (new), of $5,000 and a good business; will sell half interest; part cash and real estate or time. Investigate the offer. Address B 53, Tribune office.

HOTEL NEAR CITY FOR SALE—26 ROOMS, large barn and grounds, use of half mile driving park. Also, a paying hotel, 40 miles out, barn large grounds, &c. EDMUND G. STILES, office 51, 275 East Madison-st.

HOTEL WITH GROUND AND FURNITURE for sale. Fine location on corner of two great thoroughfares; paying well. Hotel of over 40 rooms. Price $25,000. Good reasons for selling. Call any time. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 South Franklin-st.

LEASE OF BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE—rent of Halsted st., near Madison st. Cause of selling sickness. Address S 70, Tribune.

LEASE AND FIXTURES OF A STORE ON Madison st. for sale, now doing one of the largest business in the city in fruit, vegetable and game. A chance to make money from the start. L. C. KINISTON, Real Estate Agent, 323 Madison st.

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND BEST PAYING drug stores in the city for sale. Location South Side. For particulars apply to SCHRADER BROS., 103 West Randolph st., Room 22.

ONE-HALF OF ALL OF A SASH AND BLIND shop for sale—very cheap—at Waukegan. Address P. O. Box 428, Waukegan.

ONE OF THE FINEST GROCERY STORES IN the city for sale, situated on one of the best corners on the South Side, doing a large first class trade; long lease, and very low rent; best of reasons for selling. Parties with a reasonable amount of cash capital wishing to engage in the business can find here an opportunity for making money seldom met with. For particulars call on F. E. OTIS & CO., or address Y 53, Tribune Branch office.

RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS—ONE OF THE best located drug stores in Kansas City, Mo., for sale at a bargain. The right party, with from $3,000 to $5,000, who wishes to establish in a profitable business with one thoroughly understanding it in all its branches, can hear particulars of the above by addressing P 48, Tribune office.

RARE CHANCE—JEWELLERY STORE TO sell and lease. Fine new stock, small amount, new fixtures, excellent location. Apply at M. BUMSEL'S, 379 Wabash, near the Postoffice.

SALOON AND BILLIARD HALL FOR SALE. 226 South Clark-st.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FANCY GOODS and Picture Store in a first class location for sale. Has a small, nicely assorted stock of new goods. Will be sold cheap. Call Monday at 639 West Lake, near Paulina-st.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE FOR ONE OF THE cheapest and most economical inventions ever offered to the public. From $10,000 to $15,000 can be made with a capital of only a few hundred. For further particulars call on MARTIN & JONES, Room 15, 127 and 134 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

SALOON—WITH NEW LICENSE, FOR SALE or exchange in a good position and doing a large trade. Address B 19, Tribune office.

SALOON KEEPERS LOOK AFTER THE BEST paying saloon on the South Side; stock, fixtures, and 3½ years' cheap lease for sale; owner means business. B. G. GOODWILLIE, 139 West Madison st.

SALOON FIXTURES, LIQUORS, PARLOR and bedroom furniture, and lease of 3 story building. Good location for hotel. 514 State st.

THE STOCK OF A CONFECTIONERY, BAKEry, fruit, &c., for sale cheap; in a good location. Address for three days B 89, Tribune office.

TO BARBERS—$500 WILL BUY A BARBER shop in first-class location; three chairs, two marble basins, water, gas, etc.; rent of ground $60. Address O 51, Tribune office.

THE UNDIVIDED ONE-HALF OF THE steam saw mill at Burdick station on the L. S. & M. S. Railroad, forty-seven miles from Chicago, for sale. Plenty of good timber near the mill. A good chance for any one that wants to engage in lumbering. For further particulars address J. M. BEVELLE, Burdick, Porter County, Ind.

WELL LOCATED CASH GROCERY HOUSE, for sale; doing fine business. Satisfactory reasons. L 88, Tribune office.

$550. THE BEST BARGAIN EVER OFfered. Saloon and Boarding house, 11 beds. License paid. doing a good business. Enquire of NOONAN & FISCHER, 1184 West Randolph st.

$700 WILL PURCHASE A MANUFACturing business in connection with the selling of a first class sewing machine; location first-class; business well established. Address Z 34, Tribune office.

$800 CASH WILL PURCHASE A BUSIness now paying $70 per week. Reason, other business; can't attend to both. Address, for five days, Y 49, Tribune office.

$3,000 WILL BUY AN OLD ESTABLISHed manufacturing business that will pay a net profit of $6,000 per year, for sale or rent. Inquire in rear of 844 Hubbard st.

$15,000—A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS man, with the above amount at command can hear of a safe and profitable investment, by addressing B 11, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40 HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, THE FOLLOWING ENgines, &c., all in perfect order and good as new: One horizontal engine 9X18, one 10x16, and one 18x36 and also 1 iron planer, 7½ ft bed; planes 31x30. Apply at CHICAGO STEAM ENGINE WORKS, s. e. corner Michigan and Franklin sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ENGINE AND BOILER. Engine 14x22; boiler 14 ft by 52 in, 58 3 in. flues; all nearly new and in good order, with privilege of lease of corner lot, 125x166, on Throop-st., near Twenty-second-st., in the heart of new lumber district. Well adapted for planing mill or sash and door factory. Will sell either separately. Call or address FERGUSON & LEWIS, cor. Twenty-second and Throop sts.

FOR SALE—FOUR HORSE BOILER AND ENgine complete or separate, at 30 Arcade Court, in basement, bet. LaSalle and Wells.

STEAM ENGINES—HORIZONTAL, UPRIGHT, and portable, from 1 to 200 horse-power, 4 to 18 inch, constantly on hand, at reasonable prices, with or without boilers. Also, a few second hand engines and boilers. W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO SELL ONE FULL SET OF woolen machinery, all in good running order, nearly new; will be sold on easy terms and for one half its value. Inquire of DALLY & TEISLEY, Woodbine, Iowa.

WANTED—A SMALL ENGINE AND BOILER; also, a hydraulic press. Address, H. D. GARRISON, 461 Clark st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK—RED PRESSED BRICK FOR SALE. Office hours from 12 to 2 o'clock p. m. WATERBURY & MILLS, manufacturers, Room 6, 157 East Madison st.

BRICK FOR SALE—THREE HUNDRED thousand red pressed bricks ready for immediate delivery. JOHN NASH & BRO., office 71 Exchange Building, corner of Clark and Washington sts.

PORTLAND CEMENT FOR SALE AT FIRE ProofBuilding Co.'s office, No. 143 Adams-st. J. D. DACRERT.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK, SALESman, or collector; am acquainted in the English, German, and French languages; can make myself useful in most any respectable business. Address for 5 days S 50, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE IN A dry goods store, who speaks and writes English well. Address 287 North Green st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A RELIABLE wholesale house, by an experienced bookkeeper. Address P. O. Box 94.

SITUATION WANTED—ON 1ST PROX. AS bookkeeper by a young man who has had 7 years experience. Satisfactory references given. Wholesale grocery preferred. Address L 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF business ability and experience (law or real estate office preferred) is a good penman and accountant; unexceptionable reference. Address D 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, as drug clerk, 2½ years' experience. Address S 0, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE grocery store by a young man who writes a good hand and has some knowledge of bookkeeping, and is not afraid of work. Address F 70, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN of good address and steady habits, from down East, wants a position as hotel clerk or any busy place. Address A, 17 Sixteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT bookkeeper a set double-entry books to attend to evenings. Address B 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT bookkeeper and salesman of long experience in some dry goods or commission house; can furnish best references as to qualification and honesty. Address B 33, Branch Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman (Scandinavian). Address [illegible] B R O, 11 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO [illegible] class private carriage for a p[illegible] there are no girls. Work [illegible] dustrious German; 8 years e[illegible] Address PETER KUNGGER [illegible]

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED [illegible] gineer of 8 years exper[illegible] engine. Best of reference[illegible]

SITUATION WANT[illegible] lors. By a practical [illegible] the country. Address I [illegible]

SITUATION WANT[illegible] cutter and trimmer [illegible] lies. Address DRESS [illegible]

SITUATION W[illegible] stationary engi[illegible] Can give the best city [illegible] bune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced job printer, as journeyman, or in charge of small office. Address W 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO has had six months' experience in brick laying, wants to get with a good boss; not particular about the price of wages. Address X 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER, EXperienced engineer. Can do all repairs; good pipe fitter. Can give good testimonials. H 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ARCHITECT of long practical experience, who can give the references, either on commission or by the day, to make plans and superintend buildings. F 15, Branch Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TO STOCK-RAISERS, Wool and Grain Merchants, and Commission Brokers—Advertiser seeks a situation where his thorough knowledge of the above trades would be of use; has had large experience in the Smithfield markets; thoroughly understands the breeding, rearing and management of all kinds of stock; can undertake the management of a large farm, the raising of all kinds of crops, and can give the highest references as to respectability, and security if required. Address J P F, Post Office, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG, ENERgetic man, who understands banking, insurance, and transportation, with good references. Address E 93, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LAWyer, in a first-class real estate office; good references. Address M 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, REliable middle-aged man, to take care of an office and make himself generally useful, where there might be a horse and buggy; in town or suburbs. Address E 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, to work in store as porter, drive wagon, or any kind of employment that will be permanent; good reference. Apply or address T. KELLY, 45 and 47 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED BY A NO. 1 DRUGgist, married; best of city references given. Address C 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR, BY COLored man. Address GEO. SCOTT, care Thompson's Restaurant, 348 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—ONE MONTH'S WORK will be given for a permanent situation by a steady man with city references. Address A 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NIGHT OR DAY watchman. Good references. Address V 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESIDENT OF Minneapolis, Minn.; occupation as agent or salesman in that section for some Chicago house; he has an extensive valuable acquaintance, good business experience and qualifications, and can give the best Chicago references. Address O 84, Branch Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do second work and sew in a first class private family. Please call, Monday, at 455 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do second work in a private family. Call for to-day at 548 South Jefferson.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GOOD GIRLS, one as second girl, and the other to take care of children and sew; no objections to leaving the city. Address E B C, 145 Weston-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a first class private family, where no boarders are kept; no others need apply. Call at 59 Sebor st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to do second work; good references. Apply at 136 North Peoria st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS FEmale cook in a hotel or private boarding house; good references. Apply at 400 Hubbard st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN girl to assist in housework and do plain sewing; can furnish machine if desired. Apply 884 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, to do general housework in small family, or take care of children. Call at 21 Butterfield st. No objection to country.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, to do house work, or as cook in a small family. Address K 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework. Call at 1272 State st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL as cook, either meat or pastry. Apply at 180 Bonney st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL IN private family. Inquire at Forty-second st., 3 doors west of Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AS COOK AND second girl in private family, on West Side, by two Canadian sisters, and place as cook by a third sister. 177 West Water st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT nurse, monthly or day. Apply at 706 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERAL housework in small family, or second work. Call at 13 Butterfield st. corner Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, IN A GOOD family. Can be seen on Paulina-st. between North av and Milwaukee-av., at the grocery.

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND general housemaid would like situation in private family; good recommendations. Call at 1184 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, as cook. Call at 423 Twenty-sixth-st., fourth house west of Hanover-st.

SITUATION WANTED — TO DO GENERAL housework in small private family; good references given if required. Call at 330 Twenty-fifth st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF REfinement, as housekeeper in some small family; a good home more than wages is desired. Address B 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT lady, in a hotel or gentleman's family, as housekeeper. Apply at 296 State st. from 10 to 12 o'clock Monday forenoon; best of references furnished.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, as housekeeper for a widower; no others need apply. Call at 610 South Halsted st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN lady, as housekeeper in a small family; no objection to the country. Address N 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE OR HOUSEkeeper, by an old lady who can give very good references. Apply at 481 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, or to do light work in a small private family by a respectable widow. Inquire at 319 West Jackson st. References exchanged.

Seamstresses.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG ladies to do sewing in private families. Address 595 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESSmaker. Will engage in a good family by the day. Address B 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRESSMAKER IN families or store. Would go by the day or week; has good references, and is not a stranger in the city, but whose customers left town in October. Address Miss McGLEER, Post Office, City.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY with a Singer machine. Apply at 335 Thirty-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK OR COPYist in an office, by a lady. Perfectly competent to fill any situation. First class references given. Address T 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, as teacher in an American family, in German and drawing; best of references; wages no object, but a good home. Address R 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, as cashier or assistant bookkeeper; willing to work; salary moderate; good city references. Address, for two days, Miss J. JONES, Post Office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, as lady's maid or nurse in family. No objection to travel. Address Miss L, 52 South Union-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business marriages, journeys, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 169 West Madison-st.

MADAM IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEmale physician and astrologist, is now permanently located in Chicago. She has no equal in her profession in telling the past, present, and future. Her advice in regard to business is invaluable. Call and be convinced of her great power. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. By mail inclose $2 and stamp, with exact age and name. Address or call on MADAM IDELL, No. 150 West Washington-st.

MRS. F. J. CLEVELAND, ECLECTIC AND magnetic physician, diagnoses diseases and prepares medicines under Spirit control, at No. 236 West Randolph st.

MADAME MILSOM, NATURAL CLAIRVOYant, 359 South State st. Gents not admitted.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, RELIABLE CLAIRVOYant business and medical medium, 163 West Adams st., corner of Halsted. Room 1.

MRS. MOODY, CLAIRVOYANT, MAGNETIC and Electric Physician, 83 Butterfield-st.

MRS. M. SMITH, MAGNETIC HEALER AND business clairvoyant, assisted by Dr. [illegible] analeptical and magnetic physician, No. 583 Wabash-av. Chicago.

MRS. DE WOLF, BUSINESS [illegible] and test medium [illegible]

WANTED—MALES.

Clerks, &c.

WANTED—AS CLERK, SALESMAN; am acquainted in the English ... languages; can make myself ... respectable business. Address ... office.

WANTED—BY A SWEDE IN A ... who speaks and writes English ... Green st.

WANTED—IN A RELIABLE ... by an experienced bookkeeper.

WANTED—ON 1ST PROX. AS ... young man who has had 7 years ... references given. ... Address L 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF ... experience (law or real estate) ... a good penman and accountant ... reference. Address D 59, Tribune.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, ... years' experience. Address S 6, ...

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE ... a young man who writes a good ... knowledge of bookkeeping, and is ... Address F 70, Tribune Branch.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN ... and steady habits, from ... hotel clerk or any busy ... Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT ... double-entry books to attend to ... 71 Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT ... salesman of long experience in ... house; can furnish ... education and honesty. Address ... Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-C... (Scandinavian) Address ...

Trades.

WANTED—... AN EXPERIENCED ... as journeyman, or in charge of ... W 57 Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO ... months' experience in brick laying ... good basis; not particular about ... Address X 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, EXPERIENCED ... Can do all repairs; good pipe ... good testimonials. H 69, Tribune.

WANTED—BY AN ARCHITECT ... experience, who can give the ... commission or by the ... superintend buildings. F 15, Branch.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TO STOCK-RAISERS, ... Merchants, and Commission ... a situation where his ... experience ... trades would be of ... ledger ... rearing ... all kinds of stock ... can give the highest references ... security if required. Address ... Chicago.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, ENERGETIC ... understands banking, insurance, ... with good references. Address E ...

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LAW... real estate office; good reference ... Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE man, to take care of an office ... generally useful, where there might ... in town or suburbs. Address ...

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, ... porter, drive wagon, or any ... that will be permanent; good ... Address T. KELLY, ...

WANTED—BY A NO. 1 DRUG... of city references given. Address ...

WANTED—AS JANITOR, ... Address GEO. SCOTT, care Thompson, ... Wabash-av.

WANTED—ONE MONTH'S WORK ... a permanent situation by a steady ... references. Address A 19, Tribune.

WANTED—AS NIGHT OR DAY ... Good references. Address V 97 ...

WANTED—BY A RESIDENT OF ... connection as agent or ... for some Chicago house ... valuable acquaintance, good ... qualifications, and can give the ... Address O 84, Branch Tribune.

WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ... to work and sew in a first-class private ... call Monday, at 425 West ...

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ... second work in a private family ... South ...

WANTED—BY 2 GOOD GIRLS ... and the other to take care of ... no objections to leaving the city. ... Wesson-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ... first-class private family, where ... others need apply. Call at 119 ...

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT ... work; good references. Apply at ...

WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS ... private boarding house; apply at 40 Hubbard-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN ... housework and do plain sewing ... if desired. Apply 384 West ...

WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE ... to do general housework in ... care of children. Call at 21 ... or country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ... to do housework, or as cook in a ... K 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO DO GENERAL ... at 1272 State-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL ... meat or pastry. Apply at 103 ...

WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL IN ... Inquire at Forty-second-st, 8 ... Grove-av.

WANTED—AS COOK AND ... private family, on West Side ... and place as cook by a third ... of West ...

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT ... by day. Apply at 706 West Wash...

WANTED—FOR GENERAL ... small family, or second work. Call ... corner Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—AS COOK, IN A GOOD ... seen on Pauline-st. between ... Blue Island-av. at the grocery.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND ... would like situation in private ... recommendations. Call at 1188 ...

WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, ... at 428 Twenty-sixth-st, fourth ...

WANTED—TO DO GENERAL ... small private family; good references ... required. Call at 358 Twenty-fifth ...

Housekeepers.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF RE... housekeeper in some small family; a ... wages is desired. Address B 38, ...

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT ... gentleman's family, as housekeeper ... State-st. from 10 to 12 o'clock ... of references furnished.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, ... a widower; no others need apply. ... Halsted-st. up stairs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN ... in a small family; no objection ... Address N 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—AS NURSE OR HOUSE... lady who can give very good ref... West Taylor-st.

WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, ... in a small private family, by a ... Inquire at 319 West Jackson-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG ... in private families. Address ...

WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESS... sewing in a good family by the day. ... office.

WANTED—AS DRESSMAKER IN ... Would go by the day or week; ... is not a stranger in the city, ... town in October. Address ... Office, City.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY ... Inquire at 335 Third-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AS CLERK OR COPY... lady. Perfectly competent to ... first-class references given. Address ...

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, ... American family, in German and ... wages no object, but a ... 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, ... bookkeeper; willing to ... good city references. Address ... J. JONES, Post Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, ... in family. No objections ... L 33 South Union-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MADAM MAYNARD CAN ... marriages, journeys, law suits, ... stolen property; can positively ... anything you wish to know ... 189 West Madison-st.

THE CELEBRATED FE... astrologist, is now permanently ... has no equal in her profession ... past, present, and future ... is invaluable. Call and ... power of satisfaction ... inclose $2 and stamp ... or call on MADAM ... Washington-st.

... ISLAND, ECLECTIC AND ... diagnoses diseases and ... spirit control, at No. 326 West ...

NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT ... Gents not admitted.

RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT ... and cal medium, 181 West Adams ... Room 1.

CLAIRVOYANT, MAGNETIC ... 15 Butterfield-st.

MAGNETIC HEALER AND ... assisted by Dr. ... physician, No. 883 Wabash-...

NEW CHICAGO.

Weekly Review of Building Operations.

A Remarkable Amount of Work Accomplished.

Only 22 Vacant Lots Remaining on Madison Street.

General and Special Notes of Progress.

The New Academy of Science Building—Office Buildings.

The week just passed has been the most remarkable in the amount of work accomplished, and the number of workmen engaged, of any single week since reconstruction of the city commenced. We would fall short of our duty to the increased efforts of builders, if we failed to say that the work of the six days, just closed, had over-topped that of previous weeks. There are many reasons for this, no doubt. The favorable weather and additional force of laborers have both strongly aided in this result. Nearly every laborer in the city had a hand in the work of the past few days. At the beginning of the week an immense demand was created for building material, insomuch that stone-cutters and iron-mongers were driven to their yards and furnaces with orders testing their greatest capacity. They had not foreseen the result of ... upon their energies, and, as a consequence, where stone and iron were in demand, work was slightly retarded. Of brick, there is an abundance. It is safe to say that Chicago and its environs have produced, within the last week, an average of 1,000,000 bricks per day. The concentrated efforts of builders have been held to the business centre. Former residence-sites are rapidly transferring to business haunts. This is remarkably true on Halsted street, Blue Island and Milwaukee avenues, in the West Division, and on Wabash and Michigan avenues, in the South Division. This alone is a sure index of the wonderful increase of business structures which this city in its restoration will receive. The season of tentative and experimental advancement is apparently past, and progress is becoming more definite and permanent.

THE NORTH DIVISION

is beginning to look up as, day by day, some stylish residence is projected or commenced, and before winter sets in a large number of the aristocratic dwellings and business blocks will be restored in all their former beauty. The work on Clark street, from the river to Division street, is especially vigorous, being pushed with all possible rapidity. During the past few days, more than heretofore, the completed and uncompleted buildings especially attracted the gaze of pedestrians, and many of them have wanted to be "up in a balloon" just a little worse than Byron ever wanted a hero in his Don Juan. They have longed to gaze down from dizzy heights upon the busy throng of workers, and silently watch the multitudinous results of their handicraft. If some enterprising balloon man would just keep such a machine inflated, and securely fastened to the earth by "a silken cord," or something stronger, somewhere on Madison street, and arranged so that persons could ascend without danger, to view the burnt district with more satisfaction than is obtainable on high buildings, it is probable he would have plenty of business, and would doubtless realize a handsome profit therefrom.

MADISON STREET

is still the central point of confused piles of brick and stone, and thickly crammed mortar beds. Here the building excitement is restless and unceasing. All the business blocks are being pushed with despatch. Their adaptability to meet the business requirements of the future, are, generally speaking, unexcelled anywhere in any metropolitan city in the Union. There is one thing, however, which bids fair to be over-done. We refer to the erection of office buildings. It is possible that future demands for such rooms may gratify the wisdom of the present course. But it seems now that such a number ... is being erected that the future poverty-stricken clerks can have fine corner offices at prices parallel to those at which formerly attic windows could only be obtained. The Second National Bank Building, on the corner of Madison and Clark streets, is fully completed, and is in every way fitted to grace that central location. It has an ornamented cut stone front on Clark street, and a fine pressed brick front on Madison street.

Anderson's European Hotel, on Madison street, is up to the last story, and will be ready for occupancy about the middle of August. The roof is being adjusted. The immense Morrison Block is being pushed with all possible despatch. The roof will be on by the first of next month. The stone front structure, known as the Rosenburg Block, is up to the second story, and is progressing with expedition. Burke's Hotel is open to the public, and daily supplies the wants of famishing travellers and hungry laborers. The Major Block, on the corner of LaSalle and Madison streets, is up to the second story, and presents an elegant appearance. The Gallup and Hitchcock building, on the northwest corner of LaSalle and Madison streets, will have the roof on and walls completed during next month. It is assuming fine proportions. The ponderous dry goods establishment of Hamlin, Hale & Co., on the southwest corner of Franklin and Madison streets, the exterior of which is all finished, is an imposing structure of five stories. The massive, projecting cornice looks well. Wells & Co.'s building, on the southeast corner of Market and Madison, is well into the fourth story. It has a fine pressed brick front, with handsome stone trimmings. The roof will be on in about two weeks. The Scovil and Allen Block, on the southeast corner of Franklin and Madison streets, is up to the second story, and will have the roof in place about the middle of August. Pierce's Block will be finished in about two weeks. It is a fine adornment to the street, having an exquisitely ornamented front of Athens marble. The magnificent cut stone business front, belonging to Keith Brothers, is now five stories above the pavement, and will be all complete by the first of August. The new TRIBUNE Building will soon exhibit a complete exterior. The Manierre Block, just opposite THE TRIBUNE Building, is rapidly approaching completion. It has already reached the third story. Its appearance is simply magnificent, the material being the same as that in the Board of Trade Building, and is furnished by Mr. Finnigan, of Cincinnati. McVicker's Theatre is becoming still more beautiful as the painters, with brush in hand, continue to decorate it inside and out. The exterior is being embellished in immaculate white, which sets off the front in elegance and beauty. The Hartrand Block will be completed by the 10th of November; it is to be five-stories high, and will be eminently adapted to adorn the great Madison thoroughfare. The Phœnix Block, now complete, is remarkable for ponderosity and massive beauty. W. A. Galbraith's building is developing new beauties every hour. It is on the corner of Franklin and Madison, with a fine cut-stone front on the latter, and a pressed-brick front on the former street. The Boyce Block, on the northeast corner of State and Madison streets, has reached the third story. The front is of Lake Superior and Oswego cut-stone. The roof will be in place in about three weeks. The Bowen Bros.' building, just opposite, on Madison street, is making splendid progress, and, by the middle of next month, will present to the pedestrian a neat and finished appearance.

VACANT LOTS ON MADISON STREET.

The number of vacant lots at present in East Madison street, between the lake and the river, on which no building operations have been commenced, is twenty-two, and it is ascertained that of this number two are to be built upon at once, and while there is no real certainty that any will remain vacant till the season of '73, there is a strong probability that five of those enumerated will be added to the long roll of elegant and costly transformations which are, in varied and multiplied forms, to be consummated ere the close of autumn. Over the remaining number a shadow of doubt and uncertainty rests, pending the disposal of the lots, through sale or lease, by the owners or lessees. Doubtless all of these fine business sites will be embellished by ponderous and handsome structures before the close of the present season, thus completing within a year the rebuilding of a street, adorned and lined with stone and marble edifices—stylish banking establishments, dry goods palaces, sumptuous hotels, magnificent temples for the drama, superb newspaper offices, and grand and stately buildings of every sort and style of architectural beauty, which seem to multiply as one looks upon them, and expands in gorgeousness beneath the gazer's eye than which nothing finer can be found in older and more imperial cities, even where the ever accumulating mass of traffic has been rolling for a dozen centuries.

WASHINGTON STREET.

What is true of Madison street as an instance of the rapid reconstruction of the city, is also true of other and many less notable streets. The genuine business enthusiasm and eagerness attending the efforts of builders on that thoroughfare is typical, and a truthful index of the tone pervading all quarters of the burnt district, but more especially extending into Washington street and Wabash avenue. The Queen's advice to Polonius, of "more matter with less art," would not be inapplicable to some of the new structures rising in the burnt district, but they are remarkably free from criticism, taken as a whole. The immense cornice on the Board of Trade building is nearly finished, and will overtop that structure with a lame but possible ornamentation. The first story of Coolbaugh's Union National Bank building, on corner Washington and LaSalle streets, is now up. The roof of the Mason Block, on this street, is in its place, and the building is exceedingly handsome in appearance. The last story of the Hubbard and Holmes block is up, and the roof will be put on at once. The Methodist Church Block, on the corner of Washington and Clark streets, has reached the third story, and is going up with commendable rapidity. The new *Times* building, with a front of Michigan sandstone, having a rare bluish green tinge, is fast developing new features in appearance, and demonstrating the skill of the stonecutters. The roof is just on H. T. Waite's block, located near the tunnel. The Gothic cornice on the Germania Bank building, on Washington street, has a striking and remarkably fine appearance from the pavement. This building is now receiving the finishing touches.

GENERAL NOTES.

The great and famous Board of Trade building, standing out so still in sombre quietude, ought to bring back memories, if one ever had any, of Grecian temples and Egyptian pyramids.

The immense wholesale grocery block of J. W. Doane, on the corner of Lake street and Wabash avenue, is finished, the roof just being completed. This immense building, with a frontage of 285 feet, and five stories in height, was put up in the remarkably quick time of three months.

Washington street, it is confidently believed, will be the future Wall street of Chicago, and the finest business street on the continent.

B. F. Murphy's packing-house, going up at the Union Stock Yards, is progressing finely. The foundation walls are in.

Myers' Temple of Minstrelsy shows already, in rough outline, the place where future audiences will sit to laugh at side-splitting jokes, or applaud the cleverness of the dramatic "star." The roof will be put on this week.

The exterior of the Honore Block, on the southwest corner of Monroe and Dearborn, is finished, and looks truly grand.

Palmer's already famous hostelry now exhibits to the pedestrian the third story front. So the mortar flies, and the ... accompanied by the rattle of brick, and the dull music from the pick and the trowel.

Pike's block, just opposite the Palmer House, is up to the third story, and is rapidly advancing to completion.

The clear, chaste, white stone front of Aiken's Avenue Theatre is partly up. The side walls are complete.

The Produce Exchange, corner of LaSalle and South Water streets, is occupied, and reverberating with the hum of old-time business energy and activity.

The great Michigan Southern & Lake Shore, and Rock Island & Pacific Railroad depot is looming up in a way that is wonderful and handsome. This elegant structure has reached the third story.

The Pacific Hotel is assuming such a height above the pavement as to surprise the most eager admirers of rapid construction. It will not be long ere the noise of the trowel and hammer will cease to be heard upon its walls.

The immense "spread eagle" surmounting the cornice work on McVicker's Theatre attracts the gaze of innumerable travellers on Madison street.

NEW BUILDINGS.

It is deemed highly proper to say that the courtesy extended to reporters from the fraternity of architects has ever been such as to command respect, with only one notable exception. The writer heartily commended Mr. Van Osdel for his genial and whole-souled fondness for the knight of the quill. But alas! his once tender passion and good-will has subsided into a species of sublime disgust. He now flatly declares, by his honor, and the power of his muscle, and wishes it to be known, that he is fully competent to kick reporters through the front window of his office, which is located on the second floor of a high building. The degrading propensity of his combative spirit is in high-handed insurrection. However much one might doubt his qualifications for such a serious and undignified proceeding, it is best not to misunderstand him. Hereafter let reporters, who take stock in building articles, beware of Van Osdel.

The number of new plans for projects, in the hands of architects, are few, but there is a slight increase over those of the previous week. It is probable that a more marked and decided activity will prevail within the next two or three weeks in offices of design.

A unique structure, decided upon during the week, is soon to go up on LaSalle street, between Adams and Quincy streets. It is to cover the whole LaSalle street front of 165 feet, but runs back only 10 feet. From the extreme narrowness of the building, not permitting high walls, it will consequently be only one story in height above a high basement. It will have a cut stone front, with iron trimmings. The building will be divided into six large and commodious offices. They will be extremely rich and furnished throughout in hard wood. This block will cost $30,000, and will be completed about November 1. It is for the firm of Moore, Stead & Loomis.

In the office of W. L. B. Jenney were found plans for several new structures. One was the Walker residence, which is to be erected immediately on South Park avenue. It is intended for a palatial dwelling of essentially Gothic pattern. The material is brick, with elaborate stone trimmings. The building will be two stories and basement high, with sub-cellar. The roof will be very picturesque and of French order. The first floor will contain a staircase, library, drawing-room, and dining room. The kitchen, billiard room, etc., will be below in the basement. Everything will be characterized by all the modern improvements. The building alone will cost $40,000. English tiles will ornament the second story front. A veranda of skilful workmanship will encircle the front of the first story.

Mr. Jenney, also, is developing a plan for the Dearborn Park Hotel, which is to be of commercial Gothic style of architecture, seven stories in height, and will cost $50,000.

Also, sketches of plans are drawing for a store for the Day estate, on Wabash avenue, to cost $60,000, and a dwelling house on North Dearborn near Maple street, which is to cost $20,000.

One of the notable events of the week, is development of the plans for the new Academy of Science Building, which is to rise on Wabash avenue, near Van Buren street. It has a frontage of 55 1-6 feet, and a depth of 100 feet. The material is not yet decided upon, but will be a light sand stone, and probably the same as that in the new Sherman House. It will be four stories in height, and of the most elaborate design and ornamental finish. The French rennaissant style of architecture will prevail; the windows will be cut in Paladian style, with pediments above. It will have a very complexed front, of Gothic pediments, immense pilasters, and trimmings of Italian finish. It will be devoted to the use of stores and offices, the interior being of handsome design and exceedingly rich throughout. A massive cornice will surmount the whole. It will cost $100,000. The foundations are already going up. The Academy building proper, in the rear, is up to the ... joists of the first floor, and is to be fire proof. W. W. Boyington is the designer.

A. L. Robb has just perfected the design for the Pierce Block on Wabash avenue, between Jackson and Van Buren streets. It is a five-story building, and is to be devoted to wholesale trade; has a frontage of 48 feet and a depth of 90 feet. The front will be Lake Superior stone of the most elaborate finish, being of the French rennaissant style. When complete it will be the finest front that has yet been projected on this avenue. It will cost $50,000. Pilasters will stand out eight inches from the main work.

The same architect is also developing plans for a large block of wholesale stores, which is soon to be built on Market, between Madison and Monroe streets. It will have a frontage of 200 feet and a depth of 100 feet. Cut stone and ornamented brickwork, with immense projecting pilasters, will compose the front, which is to be very fine.

ARCHITECTURE VS. SIGNBOARDS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: To a stranger, what more marks the degree of civilization or culture of an urban community than its architecture? A people who are lavish of their treasures to gratify a purely æsthetic taste must be distinguished not only for refinement, but also its concomitants, good sense, and consistency of character. Thus thought I, as, pacing the burnt district of Chicago, some time since, palace after palace was seen rising from the ground. My feelings at the time were indescribable. There was a sense of exaltation,—not to say *exultation*. I was singularly excited, and returned to my suburban home prouder than ever of this eighth wonder of the world. Well, after the lapse of two or three weeks I walked over the same ground. Some of those palaces—by the aid of Aladdin's lamp, one would think—were finished and occupied. But all the fine feelings wrought by the previous observation had to give place to disappointment and disgust; and why? Not a few of my beautiful palaces were by Plutus—nobody else—converted into mere warehouses after all; covered all over, and measurably hidden, by great, sprawling signs. Yes, where money had been lavished with no sparing hand for rich and delicate ornamentation, hideous sign-boards wholly concealed it. What folly!—worse than folly—how stupid! To spend a fortune almost in the erection of a fine building, and then spoil utterly the whole effect of it, is a piece of fatuity wholly unaccountable to a person of ordinary perception.

The fine commercial buildings of Paris, and the new Bryan Block in this city, have their signs lettered on the windows, and that method should prevail if there exists a true appreciation of architectural adornment. Respectfully, JOHN SMITH.

CHICAGO, July 19.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Being interested in the introduction of terra cotta, as a building material, in the United States, and especially in and around Chicago, I constantly read your weekly article upon "New Chicago," and believe convinced that it is ever your endeavor to convey correct information about every material used in the rebuilding of the city, I take the liberty of calling your attention to an error in your last issue. In your remarks about Burke's European Hotel, you praise the white stone dressings of windows on the front. That you should make the mistake is no mean compliment to the Chicago Terra Cotta Co., for all the sills, belt-courses and window caps were made by them of gray terra cotta, a material that will soon take the place of burnt brick clay, so often sold as terra cotta. The error might pass unnoticed, but knowing that many use your building article as an authority, it would be folly or mock modesty to say it did not matter, especially as this Company seek to build a reputation for good terra cotta work (equal in every respect to the terra cottas and moulded brick works of Europe), upon works executed rather than upon promises of works to be done. I am, sir, yours truly,

JAMES TAYLOR,
Supt. of Chicago Terra Cotta Co.

FRANZ ABT'S BIRDS.

The Sagacity of Swallows—Nest-Building and Training of Their Young.

From Chambers' Journal.

In the early part of last spring I had a visit from a brace of swallows, who commenced to build a nest under my balcony in the fork of the bracket which supported it. The floor of the balcony being boarded, afforded complete shelter from the rain. As, however, the parlor window was immediately under the nest, the fumes from the gas, when the window was opened, proved too noxious, and they abandoned the idea of using it, and forthwith removed to the adjoining bracket, where they finished a suitable nest, their mode of construction being the following: They carefully collected all the fibrous matters they could—horse-hair, thread, wool, etc.,—and rolling these in small pools made by the water-carts in the street; they then formed them into little balls about a quarter of an inch in diameter. These they carried to the bracket under the balcony, and fixed them in the fork thereof. The nest, when completed, formed an inverted cone about six inches deep, leaving a space of a little over two inches from the under floor of the balcony on the south side, the north side being continued unto the floor of the balcony.

All went well until the young birds were hatched, when some mischievous sparrow, to obtain possession of the nest, broke the wall of it, when the three little inmates fell into the passage in front of the house, where my man servant discovered them; and, as he has been for many years in Spain, where these birds are protected with religious care, he put them on a napkin, and brought them to me. I immediately took them to the balcony, and placed them in a nest formed of French cotton, and protected, as well as I could, from the cold and possibility of the wet, but leaving a space large enough for the parent birds to get to them. I then closed the window, pulled down the blind, and gave directions that no person should enter the room, lest they might be disturbed. In a little time, I had the satisfaction to see one of the parent birds return, and, after much fluttering about and cautious approaches, eventually bring them some food (insects).

In an hour after I found the old birds busily engaged in repairing the nest, using in this instance the material composing the abandoned nest, which they carefully broke up and carried in small pieces to the street, rolling the little pellets in the mud, and then fixing them to the wall of the injured nest. Notwithstanding all the diligence they used, they progressed but slowly, and, after four hours' work, the extent of repairs did not extend over three-quarters of an inch in height by two inches in length. The following morning the work was continued, and, as the little ones were still alive, and in much the same condition as I had left them, I concluded they were all well looked after by the parent birds. I left bird seed, oatmeal, and water on the balcony, but the old birds did not touch any. At evening the repairs had progressed so far as the gathering in of the lining and the general trimming up of the jagged edges; but the reconstruction had advanced but little, the day having been very wet and stormy, so much so that a considerable portion of the cotton was blown from my nest, and I had to move it into a more sheltered spot.

The next day proved fine, and the new wall was raised more than an inch in height, whilst the length being so much greater as they approached the top, gave evidence of continued industry; the abandoned nest was also considerably reduced in size. Another day of hard labor reduced the gap, and the opening had a semi-circle form, about one-third of the damage being repaired.

On the morning of the fourth day after the calamity, I paid an early visit to the little ones, the sun being bright and warm, whilst the air was perfectly calm. Approaching the blind cautiously, I peeped through and discovered one of the old birds carefully pushing a little one to the edge of the balcony, where the other parent bird was fluttering and supporting himself by the bill, just on a level with the flooring. In a few moments the operation was completed by the safe transfer of the youngster to his back; the other parent immediately joined; and by the time I got down to the hall door, the youngster was safely lodged in the nest, with its mouth open, anxiously expecting its breakfast which was quickly brought by one of the old birds, who made a rapid flight up and down the street, and secured a prize insect as a reward. The remaining little ones were transferred in the course of the day. But, on the following day, my servant brought one of them to me dead. I suppose it fell from the nest, as the wall was very low. The old birds continued to repair the nest until the aperture was reduced to a small semi-circular opening through which a lady's hand might pass; and for a considerable time one of the old birds remained continually in the nest.

In about three weeks after the restoration of the nest, I observed, one morning, the old birds very busy about the nest; and having concealed myself from sight, I observed a parent bird take one of the young ones on his back, and fly a short distance off—not more than a yard—and return with his charge to the nest—the other parent bird being always in close attendance, and assisting in the interesting ceremony. In a few days more I observed the parent bird take the young one on his back to the street, and let it fly of its own accord, but always accompanied by both parents, one being in front, and the other immediately under the youngster. In this way the little ones were exercised alternately, principally in the early morning, when the street was comparatively quiet. As the season advanced the flights became longer, and both the little ones were taken out together, the noise occasioned by their delight and the instruction of the old birds being considerable. Eventually the quartet proceeded on country excursions, sometimes not returning for a couple of days. Ultimately I received a visit of longer duration from one of the old birds and the two youngsters. I began to fear an accident had occurred to the other parent. But in about three weeks he joined the party again, and took them off. Before leaving, they completely closed up the entrance to the nest, and I fondly hope to receive a visit from my feathered tenants next spring.

THE TWO DEPARTURES.

BY EDWARD P. WESTON.
For The Chicago Tribune.

Last week, the maidens whom we called "our Seniors"
Were graduated from the ranks of school;
With many a bounding hope and high ambition,
Gone, with the crown and parchment, from our rule.

White-robed and garlanded, they stood among us,
Like beautiful souls in excellent array;
And many a prayer and loving word we gave them,
As they departed, each her chosen way;

Gone to the struggles of the great life-battle,
Gone with the ... to the world's broad field;
And we stand listening how the strife shall echo,
And we stand watching how the harvests yield!

This morning, from our silent "Hall" departed
Dear baby Jeannie from her mother's arms,—
A rare white rose-bud opening to the life-light,
A ...-bud fresh with infinite sweet charms.

After no school ... toil and tribulation,
No weariness of the ... sore and tried,
No heart-strifes with the reapers and the reapers,
The dear babe beautiful lay down and died.

On the fresh parchment is a new name written,
On the fair brow a garland saintly bright;
And the flower-harp we laid upon its bosom
Shall change to "golden" in the land of light.

FERRY HALL, LAKE FOREST, July, 1872.

"A Appeal" for Subscribers.

From the Cleveland Plaindealer.

In a letter to a friend in Cleveland, the "Fat Contributor," A. M. Griswold, Esq., makes the following appeal for subscribers for his new paper:

"CINCINNATI, O., July 8.

"DEAR CHARLIE—My new paper, *The Fat Contributor's Saturday Night*, will be out (how much it will be out I can't say just now) on Saturday, July 20, without regard to weather. Price two dollars a year in advance.

"*Subscribe!*

"It will be a literary and humorous journal, pledged to good nature, devoted to 'Gris,' and a perfect slave to its readers.

"*Get your friends to subscribe!*

"A folio of eight columns, portico in front, rotunda in the rear, hot and cold water in every room, and within five minutes' walk of the post office.

"*Make everybody subscribe!*

"Clipper-built, schooner-rigged, with the spanker boom slewed abaft the mizzen cut-water, and a square sail copper-bottomed figure-head.

"*Make everybody else subscribe!*

"The paper stands sixteen and a half feet high; is compactly built, with a good, square head (that's me), set on a strong neck (that's the public's), powerful quarters, amazing half-dollars, and two white feet in the forehead.

"*Get up a club!* (I need one.)

"It will have a tight-fitting polonaise, looped at the sides, striped with Havana and maroon, with two rows of buttons down the front, and scolloped flounces of cut biasing.

"*Whoop 'em up, Coe.*

"I trust, with the above minute description, you will be enabled to raise quite a club for my *Saturday Night*, or any other night. Two dollars a year, in advance. If any subscriber hasn't the money to advance, advance it yourself. This thing is bound to advance. Yours, truly,

"FAT CONTRIBUTOR."

—Gavazzi, who neither believes in the infallibility nor in the genius of Pius IX., says that in his youth, His Holiness was expelled from College for general incapacity.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

The Great Success of the French Band Concerts.

Coming Attractions at the Academy and Globe.

Sacred German and French Concerts To-Day.

The people of Chicago have shown, during the past week, that they could be drawn to places of amusement by special attractions, in spite of adverse conditions of temperature. Two things have been well patronized,—and these are at the two extremities of the scale of excellence,—the variety show of Tony Pastor, and the concerts of the French Band. The visitors at both places have been numbered by thousands. The Robertsonian comedy and the equestrian drama have had the average patronage at the respective theatres. The theatres in course of erection show excellent progress. The companies are nearly organized, and everything is getting ready for the fall season, which will speedily commence. The companies at the West Side theatres are in a state of disruption and re-formation. The Wyndham Comedy Company separated last week, and it is not known that any of the members are re-engaged for the same or a similar organization. Mr. Wyndham talks of visiting England, and forming a new company with which to visit Chicago again in the fall, but has not fully made up his mind. The wishes of the people of Chicago would incline very much to the carrying out of such a purpose. Only a portion of this late company are understood to be re-engaged. Miss Rignold has gone to New York, and expects to visit England during the ... has ... effected an engagement with Lawrence Barrett, and will play principally at his theatre in New Orleans, only leaving the city to support him in his starting tour. Mr. Fitzpatrick is not known as yet to be entangled by any business complication for next season. Parselle goes to the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, where we have no doubt his usual success will attend him. Miss Florence Cowell will be a member of the same company. Miss Sidney Cowell and Mr. George Giddens are considering various offers, but are believed to have accepted none. Mr. Allerton is disengaged, so is Mrs. Wilkins; and Ryan, who will always be remembered in Chicago as the genuine *Old Ecoles*, is still at liberty. Miss Hannah Bailey, a pretty and intelligent actress, lately of the Academy of Music, will play in Albany next season. Mr. Melville, a character actor of considerable merit, goes to the same theatre.

With four regular theatres, a minstrel hall, and a variety theatre, there seems to be the prospect of infinite amusement next season. Chicago, after its desolation, bids fair to be as gay as Paris in the calm that followed the French Revolution. In addition to the theatricals, which will be largely legitimate and of a high order, we shall have the greatest musical season ever known, and a course of lectures from select *litterateurs*, most of them persons of marked ability. Lovers of amusement will give themselves up to pleasure with as much zest as the people of a beleaguered city when the siege is raised, and they are freed from long toil and confinement.

THE FRENCH BAND CONCERTS.

The French Band has given the last of its "grand" concerts. Its work is before the public. Its capacity has been tested thoroughly within certain limits, and the aggregate of satisfaction has been great. The programmes have been of a high order, if not of the highest, and have only paused short of that grandest and noblest of musical compositions, the symphony. The time seems to have arrived for an analysis of what it has done, its methods, and abilities. A plain statement of facts, causes, and reasons is sufficient, a criticism beaten out to the infinitessimal thinness of gold-leaf, and

Fine as a skein of the casuist Escabar's
Worked on the bone of a lie,

not being needed.

The universal verdict of the *virtuosi* is that it is mechanically equal to any class of musical composition. The score of no composer is so many that it cannot glide through it, nor so beset with accidentals that it cannot ripple over them as easily as a meadow stream over its pebbles. Delicate *fioritura*, chromatic scales, slight transitions, *crescendos*, *diminuendos*,—all the effects known to music, are to the members as the letters of an open book. But it is also true that there are a hundred or more prima donnas in the world who can sing the more common operas. The question is not one of more ease of performance, then, but of the quality of effect produced. The French Band cannot, of course, equal in rarity of expression a full orchestra with the customary stringed instruments, which has also, when completely appointed, all the reeds and brasses. It is not a question of skill; it is a question of simple means and resources. No instrument is more widely beloved than the violin. The player has for it an attachment amounting to a passion, and its exquisitely pathetic tone, which varies to suit all words and feelings, insures it forever a wide constituency of friends. The violoncello also produces sounds that vibrate in the memory long after its strings are silent. The violin and double bass fill up the complement of expressive harmony. The secret prejudices of most will always incline toward an orchestra with stringed instruments, around which all other instruments cluster, and upon which the organization builds up its effects. It is hardly to be doubted that the average lover of music would, *cæteris paribus*, prefer to spend an evening at a Thomas concert. And yet, not to analyze too closely, some of the things accomplished by the French Band are more magnetic and stirring, touching upon deeps of emotion nobler and manlier, if not truer and tenderer. The rich and incomparable harmony of the reeds and brasses inspires with hope and courage, while the Lydian airs, sweet harmonies, and delicate *diminuendoes* of the Thomas Orchestra are like Sybaritic music, or the strains heard by the lotus-eater in dreams. It suggests the hopeless lines of the poet:

Why are we weigh'd upon by heaviness,
And utterly consumed with sharp distress,
While all things else have rest from weariness?
All things have rest: why should we toil alone?
We only toil, who are the first of things,
And make perpetual moan,
Still from one sorrow to another thrown;
Nor ever fold our wings,
And cease from wanderings,
Nor steep our brows in slumber's holy balm;
Nor hearken what the inner spirit sings,
"There is no joy but calm!"
Why should we only toil, the roof and crown of things!

We are speaking of characteristics and not of the music of either organization in detail, which might in specific instances be fatal to our theory. It is tolerably certain that the average cultivated listener would prefer to rove, butterfly-like, from flower to flower, with Thomas, than to be now and then filled and inspired with the soul of sound of harmony with M. Paulus.

The manner in which this band is constituted has been several times given, but only with approximate correctness. The pieces about which the public ears most are those whose effects are most apparent. These are the clarinet, flute, piccolo, oboe, and cornet. At no time since its arrival has the band played with its full numbers. The "Wedding Guest" has not been obliged to appear *tanquam picture* on account of *hearing* the "loud bassoon," that instrument having been persistently detained at home by illness. We have never been able to determine why Coleridge applied the epithet "loud" to such a mellow-toned, charming instrument as the bassoon, but it is highly probable that he never heard it properly blown. The musette, a small reed instrument with a piping voice like the oboe, but more so, has not yet been heard with its fellows. Among the most remarkable pieces used by the band are the saxophones. Those are made with a body of brass or German silver, and a reed mouthpiece, which brings them within the category of reed instruments. They are of various keys, ranging from near the pitch of the oboe to a few tones below the bassoon. With every tone and pitch so fully supplied, it is no wonder that the bassoons should not be missed, especially as it was not likely to have in the kind of music that has prevailed any great individual prominence. With the instruments named, with brasses sufficient in number and suitable in gradation, every stratum in complex harmony has been fully and richly provided for, and, by the means of these, with the addition of a few tinkling cymbals, and streperous instruments wisely managed, the splendid results accomplished by the band have been wrought out. These ends have not been reached, however, without a marvellous precision of execution, an ear that never erred in time, and fingers that rarely faltered in touch.

The selections played have all been compositions foreign to the nationality of the band, with the exception of a few trivial variations, and these have been upon foreign themes. Even within the bounds to which the leader has limited himself, few of them could be considered exceedingly difficult. Speaking comparatively, the "Andante and Wedding March" from Wagner were among the easiest numbers of that trying composer, and the overture to "William Tell" is not counted as too difficult even for an instrumental organization of ordinary ability. The greatest web of instrumentation had threads by which it could be unravelled, and the most charming fantasia could be resolved speedily into less complex material by one who held the key. The overture to "Zampa" might be placed at one end of the scale of difficulty, and the instrumental preface to "Oberon" at the other. Everything played had its melodic character, for the French are essentially a rhythmic nation. Their great characteristic plays are rhymed and measured; their operas are destitute of recitative, and Parisian life is metrical. Nothing played in this series of concerts has been without its central theme running through and dominating the florid pyrotechnics of the score. There have been few attempts at vain show; everything has been solid, substantial, and so fully up to the endeavor as to give the impression conveyed above, that there was little which transcended the powers of the band.

From what has been said in this and previous articles, it will be inferred that the combined efforts of the band seem to the writer to surpass their individual efforts. The soloists are all finished artists, but it would not be reasonable to expect them to excel other *virtuosi* who have for years made the same instruments a specialty, studying all possibilities of individual effect. The cornet, the piccolo, and the flute have had the principal solos in the concerts thus far given. The clarinet and oboe have been heard alone occasionally, the mellow tones of the saxophone somewhat oftener. The general character of the solos has been melodic, like that of the concerted numbers, the trills, runs and roulades having been merely incidental. M. Sylvestre, the young gentleman of the cornet, has a very perfect instrument, which he plays with a modest, easy grace, and excellent skill, desiring only to please, not to astonish. The flute and piccolo are played by M. Elie, also an accomplished musician, although not the greatest whom the Westward-setting tide of music has stranded upon our shores. Both flute and piccolo are beautiful instruments. The first sings like the thrush in the trees and bushes, while the last drops its notes like the skylark from the clouds. M. Elie handles the piccolo more deftly than the flute. He essays few flights, his solo on Thursday evening on the flute having been the most elaborate. His flutes used have been keyed higher than the Meyer flute, which is taken as a sort of standard among musicians, and trenches upon the lower register of the piccolo. Although a delightful instrument, the flute is arbitrary, and has only a limited amount of sympathy with the human voice, or with human moods and passions.

These, then, are the means to the ends reached by the French Band: instrumentalists near enough to perfection, enough of them to give a sense of fullness and satisfaction in all variations of harmony, competent leadership, individual excellence, and long and intelligent practice. The last is an important element in considering the merits of the organization, as we are informed most of its members have been connected with it under the same leader for the past ten years. From these combined causes can be deduced the general excellence, the fullness and roundness of tone, the skill in modulation, the intelligent interpretation of the meaning of the composer, the nice adjustment and balance of parts, the exquisite delicacy of special effects, the startling bursts of harmonized sound, the precision in mouthing and fingering, the carefully built up swells, the splendid runs in unison, where united reeds and brasses seem plunging down a melodious cataract into hitherto unexplored depths of sound. The experience of the past week has shown us that we have not heard the band to its most perfect advantage. The churches have been too small, and, in the concerts *al fresco*, although they were delightful, minute impressions have been lost. The concert at Riverside in the open air was only partially successful, for the reason that the soul is never attuned to the divinest harmonies in the garish sunlight. Those on Friday and Saturday evenings only fell short of perfection as all excellent things of this world fall short of the great ideals. Your hypercritic is always ready with his exceptions and reservations. With him something always exists somewhere in abstract time and space superior to that which is present and concrete. You tell him that the music was well played, he replies that it was not difficult; if you praise the swell, he finds it not long and gradual enough to be a test of ability; to words of commendation of the finer parts of the overture to "William Tell," he responds that flutes and oboes never can supply the place of violins, and M. Paulus managed the *allegro* in a manner to deprive it of all effect and significance; and so on to the end. The sad truth forces itself on the mind that nothing in this world is perfectly rounded, complete and satisfactory. But must we therefore go on distorting the light of the stars with our imperfect glasses, and plucking the petals from our roses and casting them upon the ground? We take the beauty that we have, content until we find a greater charm. The French Band comes and goes filling the hearts of people with delight, and the pockets of the managers with money, but the thought of their sweet harmony remains, "a thing of beauty, and a joy forever." If the German Band comes we shall be equally prompt with our meed of approval.

THE EXCELLENCE OF THE MUSIC.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The following, given in detail as descriptive of the excellence of the music rendered by the French Band, is gleaned from various private sources, the representatives of same being in attendance. Will you give it space in your columns for the benefit of those whose three dollars had a mission! The music was substantially as follows:

Affecting,	Fascinating,	Perfection,
Amusing,	Gay,	Rich,
Angelic,	Grand,	Sublime,
Bully,	Good,	Superb,
Beautiful,	Glorious,	Supreme,
Charming,	Heavenly,	Splendid,
Divine,	Immense,	Tip-top,
Elegant,	Infatuating,	Unsurpassed,
Enchanting,	Lovely,	Unrivalled,
Excellent,	Matchless,	Unprecedented,
Entertaining,	Magnificent,	Unparalleled.
First-rate,	Praiseworthy,	S. C. W.

CHICAGO, July 20, 1872.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Miss Kate Fisher, with her handsome trained horse "Wonder," has done only a tolerable business at the Academy of Music. Being the only representative of that class of show theatricals now prominently before the public, and the equestrian drama not having been obtruded upon the people of Chicago for the last twelve month, her success would have been considerable except for the extraordinary inducements offered by other managers. Considerable new and effective scenery was prepared for the piece, which was in many respects creditably performed, both as the scenery and individual impersonations.

Mr. Edwin Adams, a strong, manly actor, with a fine voice and healthy method, appears this week in "Under the Palm." The piece is one which Mr. Adams has made a specialty, and has played for many consecutive weeks in New York, and elsewhere, with decided success. The play is of a highly emotional character, and is sometimes objected to as belonging to a weak, sentimental class of pieces, but the natural rendering of the principal character by Mr. Adams, and some rather pretty tropical scenery essential to the illustration of the story, give it a real charm and give it a strong hold upon popular esteem.

Mr. Gardiner has not yet completed his company for next year, but has some excellent people in view. Among them is Miss Annie Waite, a good leading lady, and a stock actress of more than usual merit.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

The Wyndham Comedy Company made their *congé* last evening, leaving behind them an excellent record. The plays during the past week have been "Caste," by which much of the popularity of the company was achieved, and a few of their stock pieces of less eminence. On Friday night George Stevens, the leader of the orchestra, took a benefit, which was only a moderate testimonial to the conscientious manner in which he has, for many years, and often under many disadvantages, catered for the musical appetite of the public. It is understood that Colonel Wood and Mr. Linn, of Philadelphia, have leased the Globe, and will run it next season as a variety theatre, after the style of Fox's Varieties in Philadelphia. Its situation in the midst of the most populous portion of the West Side eminently fits it for that business. Mr. Hooley now makes his first appeal to the public to whose pleasure he contributed so much before the fire laid waste the city, and scattered the managers to the distant parts of the country. He appears with his minstrel troupe, a large, strong, and complete organization, numbering thirty performers, to-morrow night. Among his people are Mulligan, Billy Rice, Archie Hughes, Clark, George Charles, Cool White, and many others standing well in their special lines of business. The quartette is said to be good, and the songs, dances, and burlesques will be bright, fresh, and often varied. The burlesque of this week will be "Di-Vorce," which has been prepared with care, and in which nearly all the company participate.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Tony Pastor and his variety troupe have been more successful than any similar organization that ever visited Chicago. The immense amphitheatre in which their performances are given, has been steadily full since the first night of their appearance. The business, in fact, is too good to leave. Mr. Pastor gave up several profitable engagements to remain last week, and as there is no diminution in the numbers flocking to see him, he has concluded to still further extend his stay. Some objections to this show were mentioned in our last Sunday's issue. There is occasionally too much breadth to the humor, too much extravagance to the acting, and too much prurience in the suggestions. To this it might be partially answered that the faults are incidental to, and inseparable from the nature of the business. The strong points of a variety show are its lightness—is never strains or bewilders the intellect—and the ability to furnish something suited to the taste of every one who is not too exacting. An entire change of programme will be given the coming week; there will be new songs by Pastor, and Emma Wesner, and new songs and dances by Harrigan and Hart. Herr Willo, a contortionist, has also been added to the troupe. In the language of the bills, he has been engaged directly from Europe, where he is said to have performed in first-class theatres for many years, the "Queen's Theatre" having been among the places favored with his continued presence. The weather having also changed its programme, it cannot be doubted that Tony will continue to receive a large share of patronage.

TURNER HALL.

The following programme will be given by Vaas' orchestra at the Turner Hall on Twelfth street this evening.

1.	Fest March	Menzel
2.	Concert Overture	Schlenstedt
3.	Waltz, "Vienna Bon Bons"	Strauss
4.	Potpourri, "Musical Bouquets"	Conradi
5.	Fantasia, "Sweet Longings"	Menzel
6.	a. March, "Flight of the Geese"	Gungl
	b. "Wladislawa Polka"	Walther
7.	Overture to "Fra Diavolo"	Auber
8.	Potpourri, Offenbachian	Conradi
9.	Quadrille	Weingarten

FRENCH SACRED CONCERTS.

The French Band will give two farewell sacred concerts, to-day, at the Base Ball Ground, at 3 p.m., and in Green's Garden at 8 p.m. The programme will be as follows:

1.	Ave Maria	Gounod.
2.	Air Varie Suisse	Mohr.
	With solos for all the principal artists of the band.	
3.	Waltz—"The Beautiful Blue Danube" (by request)	Strauss.
4.	Overture to "William Tell"	Rossini.
5.	Cornet solo	Arban.
	M. Sylvestre.	
6.	Stabat Mater (selection)	Rossini.
	National Airs.	

Carriages admitted into Green's Garden.

American Frontier Life.

Men become accustomed to all surroundings except prison walls, and to solitude easiest of all. The frontiersman would smile if you told him his life was a monotonous one. But wanting even the newspaper, he is even more gregarious than other men, and a companion of some kind, brute in the want of something human, is necessary to existence. The dog, dear as he is to many men everywhere, is doubly a friend in the wilderness. His lonesome master sleeps and eats and talks with him. He may be the mangiest cur that ever barked. No matter, it is not a country in which to be particular. There is another animal, which commonly leads a persecuted life and dies a violent death among Christian people, which here would find long life and due appreciation. What would not the frontiersman give for a cat? The most comical comforter of loneliness I ever knew was a donkey; a small specimen which could be carried in one's arms. As the long-eared, solemn-countenanced little ass stalked about the shanty, investigated the cookery, and even climbed upon the bed, its jolly master would sit and hold his sides with mirth. But the opportunity for companionship with his own kind never passed unused. There are mighty gatherings at every ranch, and the resource for amusement is usually the art which is as old as Babel; the art of story-telling. Each man tells of his own adventures, palming them off for very truth, and, as every listener knows, making them as he goes out of whole cloth. Some of the most outrageous travesties upon truth ever said or sung have beguiled the dull hours in the frontier cabin. The next resource is the card-table, and in mining districts the sums which change hands in a night would startle the *habitues* of Saratoga or Baden-Baden. With all frontiersmen gambling is a passion, and some of them are the most thoroughly accomplished members of the card-dealing fraternity.

The man who shall transfer to canvas some one of the scenes which each midnight brings to the inner room of the trader's store in a New Mexican mining-camp, and shall do it well, will preserve for all time the most striking feature of American frontier life. We shall see the dead silence and rapt attention as the guttering candles flare upon each sun-browned and grizzled face, the hard hands and heavy arms, the look of covert exultation as the winner draws toward him the coin and bags of yellow dust. We shall read the quick glance which suspects a cheat, and the deep curse which records a mistake. And standing there, almost as intent as the players, are they who watch the fascinating passion in its varying record of gain and loss. The dim light will throw the rough beams into grim indistinctness, and lurk in grotesque shadows in corners. But permeating all—the essence of the picture—will be that ghastly suggestion of paint; that look in faces which tells of the sacrifice and homelessness, and toil of years gone in a night, and also of that bewitching hope which waits ever upon the devotees of the god of chance, the end of which is despair, broken hearts, and death.—*Atlantic Monthly*.

ONE BY ONE.

BY DUFF PORTER.
For The Chicago Tribune.

One by one the leaflets fall,
Till the branches bare
Stand with naked sadness all
In the winter air.

One by one the song-birds fly
To the summer-lands;
Buds and blossoms fade and die
In our clasping hands.

One by one our sweet joys fade
From our longing sight,
And in graves are fondly laid
In the hush of night.

One by one our treasures go,
And our heart-rooms wait,
Filled with shadows falling slow,
Empty, desolate.

One by one the soft stars shine
In the twilight gray,
Making night a joy divine
After wreck of day.

One by one pure faith-buds rise
From the ashes white,
Promising beyond the skies
Endless days of light.

CHICAGO, Ill.

QUIPS.

Flash Language—Telegrams.

—About the commonest social vice, and the one that is the most abhorred, is advice.

—"One of those things no fellow can find out."—A good husband after 11 p. m.

—In an advertisement by a railroad company of unclaimed goods, a letter dropped from the word lawful, and so the advertisement appropriately reads: People to whom these packages are directed are notified to come and pay the awful charges on the same."

—A Grant-newspaper publisher lately gave notice that he intended to spend fifty dollars for "a new head" for his paper. The next day one of his subscribers dropped him the following note: "Don't do it—better keep the money and buy a new head for the editor."

—The Paducah *News* tells this story, for the truth of which it vouches: "A professional gentleman, well known in this city, had not seen his son for a long period of time, owing to the fact that the latter retired to bed ere the former returned home, and in the morning the father always left before the son got out of bed. One morning the lady of the house managed to get the father and son together at the breakfast table, and by way of a joke remarked: 'Son, let me introduce you to your father.' 'How do you do, father?' said the hopeful: 'I don't remember ever having met you before, but I have heard ma speak of you.'"

—An Irish paper publishes the following: "A deaf man named Taff was run down and killed by a passenger train on Wednesday morning. He was injured in a similar way about a year ago."

—A man applying for the place of overseer on a Southern plantation presented the following letter of introduction and indorsement: "Mr. ——: Sir, I am solicited by my friend —— to endorse his eulogy above, which I do. His habits are temperate, his disposition congenial to social fluency in business. His comprehension of agriculture is exquisite artful. His firmness in his capacity equals his sobriety in habits. Also, have never been espoused, he leads a life of celibacy. So I think all the characteristics relative to yeomanry are centered in him."

—The best butter is undoubtedly an old ram.

—Joseph, in the book of Genesis, is said to have worn the first Dolly Varden.

—*Unsuccessful Oar*—"I say, muscles, how do you account for my breaking down?" *Trainer* (reproachfully)—"O, wery easily, sir. Yer would read while yer was in course o' trainin', and I always told yer that books and literatoor and them things spiled the 'ands, and was death to a good education."

One of the down-trodden in Indiana lately applied for a divorce, and the judge intimated his intention to decide against her. The lady, alarmed, began to shed tears, and her dignified counsel, edging his chair close to hers, whispered, "That's right, cry, cry like the d—— and you'll get your decree." In less than ten minutes she was made a *femme sole*.

—In the Clerk's office, at Vincennes, Ind., is filed a petition for divorce, on the ground that the petitioner's wife has "run away and gone to Pike County." It concludes thus: "He further says that he had written many affectionate letters to her, in which he has endeavored to soften her heart toward him; and one time he wrote her a letter, of which he here appends a copy:

"My dearest Harriet, why have you left me
Sighing, weeping all alone?
With none to talk to or caress me,
My wretched fate I must bemoan.
My eyes are swollen big with weeping,
My nose is red and swollen too,
I have, in all respects, the poorest keeping
Of any man who tries his duty for to do.

"And your petition says that in all responses to all his offers and entreaties she has refused with scorn and contempt to return to his home. Wherefore he prays your Honor will hear his prayer herein, and forever divorce him from the said Harriet."

—Mr. Arthur Helps is preparing a biography of Mr. Thomas Brassey, a distinguished contractor and engineer.

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PIG IRON AND COAL.

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Lake Superior Charcoal Pig Iron.
Missouri Charcoal Pig Iron.
Missouri Stone Coal Pig Iron.

	PER TON.
Lump Lehigh Coal,	$10.50
Blossburg Coal,	9.00
Lackawanna, prepared sizes,	9.00
Brookfield,	9.00

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NO RESERVE.

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CORNS!
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BUILDING MATERIAL.

JOIST FOR SALE.

2x14	22 ft.
2x14	20 ft.
2x14	18 ft.
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2x14	14 ft.
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2x12	22 ft.
2x12	20 ft.

Apply at ALLEN & BARTLETT'S Lumber Yard, Lumber-st, South of Twenty-second-st, or at office mill, 443 to 451 West Van Buren-st, Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COUNTY TAXES.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, July 16, 1872.

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned have been appointed a Committee of the Board, to act upon all petitions for a rebate of the County tax of 1871, on real estate in the burnt district. All persons are required to file with their petition a statement, signed by the Town Collector, showing a description of the property and the amount of county tax thereon. Certificates of rebate will be received by the Town Collectors, provided that portion of the tax not rebated is paid. All rebates must be made and settled before the books are returned to the County Treasurer.

The Committee will meet at the Commissioners' room, OLD COURT HOUSE, AT 10 O'CLOCK, ON TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, UNTIL THE 15TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1872.

M. C. STEARNS,
THOMAS LONERGAN,
I. H. PAHLMAN,
Committee on Equalization of Taxes.

JAMES P. ROOT, County Attorney.

SUMMER SUITS.

Out of many thousand Summer Suits, we have only One hundred and sixty remaining. We propose to close out these at Sweeping Reductions to close the season.

HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY,
328 & 330 W. Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE.

Real Estate for Sale.

Inside and Outside Property, Acre Property and Subdivided, Residence Property, IN THE City and Suburbs, FOR Speculation and Use.

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STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES,
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NEW STORE! NEW STOCK!
BANGS BROS.,
Cor. State and Van Buren-sts.

FURNACES.

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is the best ever offered for sale. Examine it and convince yourselves. Estimates for hot air pipes and registers furnished on application.

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$5,000,000 IN GOLD!

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President.
L. A. VON HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

THIS COMPANY will loan in gold or currency, and in sums not less than $5,000, *without commissions*, for long periods on Real Estate, improved or in course of improvement, in Chicago, through a Committee composed of the following named gentlemen:

Wm. F. Coolbaugh, Esq., Chairman.
Solomon A. Smith, Esq., Wirt Dexter, Esq.,
Henry W. King, Esq., Herman G. Powers, Esq.

Applications received and forms furnished at the Office of the Company, S. W. corner Madison and State-sts., Rooms 2 and 3.

ALFRED W. RANSOME, Secretary.
Chicago, June 1, 1872.

THE BANK OF CHICAGO
Deposit and Savings Bank,
Centrally located at
107 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.,

Rice & Jackson's Block. Business conducted on equitable principles. Exchanges on all parts bought and sold. Accounts of Western Banks and Bankers solicited. Directors: Geo. C. Smith (Pres't), O. F. Fuller, W. H. Park (Cashier), Lester Bradner, Jr., and C. Mather Smith.

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Musical Instruments,
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ORGANS, PIANOS, &c.

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The best organ in the country. All orders from the country promptly filled.

LUMBER.

HARD WOOD
LUMBER

Ash, Oak, Hickory, Walnut, Butternut, Cherry, Sycamore, White Wood, Bass Wood, Etc., Wholesale and Retail.

Bills cut to order on short notice.

HAWLEY, THORNE & CO.,
Dock and Yard corner Lumber and Mitchell-sts., Two blocks South of Twelfth-st. Bridge.

MOULDINGS.

VENEERS,
Red Cedar, Mahogany,
MOULDINGS, TURNING, &c.
T. S. CONSTANTINE,
17 South Jefferson-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

ILLINOIS ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

All members of this Society ... upon its lists prior to the adoption of the ... their present address 1870, are requested to ... Society. All who have since ... the Secretary of Society are requested to forward ... their names, the ... of nativity, and address. The information ... is rendered necessary in consequence of the destruction of the records in the late fire. As ... it is intended to issue in a few days a revised and corrected copy of the constitution, together with a list of the members since its organization, it is essential that those desirous of having their names appear should send them in without delay. Communications should be addressed to JOHN STEWART, Secretary Illinois St. Andrew's Society, care of Board of Public Works. Scotchmen, sons of Scotchmen, and grandsons of Scotchmen, wishing to join this Society, and have their names in the new constitution, should send their name, place of nativity, and present address to the Secretary at once.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a request in writing of those representing one-fourth of the shares of the capital stock issued by the American Ozone Company, and with the consent of the President, a meeting of the stockholders of said Company will be held at Room 1, No. 68 Madison-st., in the City of Chicago, Cook County, State of Illinois, on Tuesday, Aug. 6, A. D., 1872, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Chicago, July 19, 1872.

WANTED.

WANTED—COTTAGE AND LOT.

I want to buy a new, or nearly new, cottage of 5 or 6 rooms, with lot, in a good, respectable neighborhood, convenient to cars, and within three miles of Court House. Will pay $500 down, balance in monthly or yearly payments. Address Y 15, Tribune office.

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COAL.

E. L. Hedstrom & Co.,
New York, Buffalo, Chicago,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF
Wilkesbarre Coal.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in WILKESBARRE, LUMP LEHIGH, BLOSSBURG, INDIANA and other soft coals.

WILKESBARRE COAL $9.00 per ton delivered.

HORATIO PRATT, Agt.,
146 MARKET-ST.,
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BOGLE & CO.,
PURE LACKAWANNA COAL,
ALL SIZES,
$9.00 PER TON.

OFFICES AND DOCKS:
70 Market Street,
Twenty-second and Grove Streets,
Chicago Avenue Bridge.

COAL!

Wilkesbarre Coal,	$9.00 per ton.
Lump Lehigh Coal,	$10.50 " "
Blossburg Coal,	$9.00 " "

KELLY, MORLEY & CO.,
Office and Yard, Corner Nineteenth and Grove-sts.

DENTISTRY.

D. M. TOWNER & CO.
DENTISTS,
181 and 183 West Madison-st., Northeast Corner Halsted.

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Given in extracting Teeth. No pain, no danger.
Extracting Teeth, each ...
Artificial Teeth, very best ... $[illegible]
Cheaper Sets ...
Solid Gold Fillings ...
Silver Fillings ...
Teeth Extracted and new ones immediately replaced.
Best of city references.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accom'odat'n	*4:30 p m	*9:10 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p m	‡7:30 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	†9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. § Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. || Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*8:50 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*8:50 p m
Cairo Express	†8:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*8:50 p m
Springfield Express	†8:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Keokuk Passenger	*7:30 a m	*8:50 p m
Gilman Passenger	*4:30 p m	*9:30 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:40 a m
do do do	*7:00 a m	*8:45 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*1:30 p m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*5:30 p m
do do do	*5:10 p m	*6:40 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 51 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	‡3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p m	‡7:00 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:45 p m	*7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a m	*10:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	*9:30 a m	*4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p m	*7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	*5:45 a m
Green Bay Express	*9:30 a m	*7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	*9:00 p m	*5:30 a m

† Sunday excepted. ‡ Saturday excepted. * Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 53 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a m	*3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	*7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	†10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southeast corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:00 a m	*9:00 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
South Chicago Accom'odat'n	*12:10 p m	*2:25 p m
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*9:30 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight office, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	*7:30 a m	3:30 p m
Evansville, Indianapolis and Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne.	*9:30 p m	11:55 a m
Danville Accommodation	3:30 p m	9:30 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*8:00 a m	‡7:00 p m
Pacific Express	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
Mail	*5:00 a m	‡11:00 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	*3:40 p m	*9:40 a m

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily. * Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a m	*8:45 p m
Day Express	*8:30 a m	*8:30 p m
Jackson Accom'odation (daily)	3:30 p m	*10:00 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡6:30 a m

FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*5:30 a m	*8:45 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡10:00 a m

FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Night Express	†9:00 p m	†6:00 a m

GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Grand Trunk Day Express	*8:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Grand Trunk Night Express	*9:00 p m	7:30 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sundays at 7:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House, and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*7:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Freeport Passenger	*2:15 p m	*1:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:30 p m	*9:15 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p m	*9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:50 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	*1:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:30 a m	*7:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:45 p m	*6:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:20 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:45 p m	*8:05 a m

† Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. ‡ Saturdays excepted.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

INMAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON..Thursday, July 18, 1 p. m.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, July 20, 2 p. m.
CITY OF BRISTOL.......Thursday, July 25, ... p. m.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, July 27, ... p. m.
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Thursday, August 1, ... p. m.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, August 3, ... p. m.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$[illegible]	Steerage	$[illegible]
To London	[illegible]	To London	[illegible]
To Paris	[illegible]	To Paris	[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued on Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply at the Company's office, of JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York, or to

FRANCIS C. BROWN,
86 South Market-st., Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE

Established in 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
Java	July 24	Parthia	July 27
China	July 31	Calabria	August 3
Russia	August 7	Abyssinia	August 10

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold.

Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans ...

Steerage Passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

General Western Agent, ... Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships.

Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight, apply to ... PHELPS, CARVER & DAVIS, ... London, DAVID SHAW, ... or to W. S. STRONG, 18 West Madison-st., Chicago.

The Chicago Tribune.

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Parts of a year at the same rate.

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Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

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TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will secure the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

Sunday Morning, July 21, 1872.

THE CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is an independent Republican journal, which supports Greeley and Brown and the Cincinnati Platform. It believes that, since all the distinctive principles of the Republican party have been accomplished, and all organized opposition to those principles has ceased, there is something better to engage the attention of the people than to fight old battles over again. It holds that the most important thing to be done now is to effect a complete reconciliation between the North and the South. These two great sections of our common country have been in bitter hostility toward each other more than a quarter of a century in reference to the institution of Slavery. Eleven years ago, this hostility broke out in War. Seven years ago, the War terminated, the Rebellion was crushed, and Slavery abolished both by force of arms and by Constitutional Amendment. Since that time the Southern States have been reconstructed, Impartial Suffrage has been established, the payment of the National debt secured, and the payment of the Rebel debt prohibited, by Constitutional Amendments. All the old obstacles to Permanent Peace and Reconciliation between the North and the South have been removed. To effect such a return of friendship and fraternal feeling, to the end that there may no longer be any enemies of our Government in our own midst, is the principal mission of the Liberal Republican party which assembled at Cincinnati on the 1st of May, whose platform and nominees have been wisely and patriotically indorsed by the Baltimore Convention.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is an organ of PROGRESS. It believes that there are a multitude of abuses to be reformed, and that no time should be lost in combatting them. The Civil Service of the Government has become an instrument of party tyranny, and an object of selfish greed. It is the great corruptor of public morals and legislation. The Federal offices are openly used to control conventions and elections,—that is to say, the taxes collected from the People are employed to override the People's will. The evidence of this fact is presented to the public every day, and the proofs of it were furnished, overwhelmingly by the recent Custom House investigation in New York. No Administration has ever carried this practice to such dangerous lengths as that of President Grant, and it is now becoming a question whether the People themselves are strong enough to throw off the yoke that has been imposed upon them. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will labor for a thorough Reform of the Civil Service.

The country also needs a Reform in the Revenue System, whereby the taxes collected from the People shall go into the Public Treasury, and not into the coffers of private individuals and corporations. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE holds that the doctrine of Protection is a delusion, whereby millions of dollars are lost each year both to the producer and the consumer. It will labor, therefore, for such a Reform as will gradually reduce the Tariff to a Revenue standard, to the end that Industry may be as free as the revenue requirements of the Government, economically administered, will admit.

In short, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE proposes to act in the Living Present, and leave the Dead Past to bury its dead. It claims for its course the merit of Honesty and Independence. It has no affiliations with any class of office-holders or office-seekers. Its relations are with the People only. It seeks to elevate the standard of political intelligence and morality, and to encourage independence of thought, among its readers. In this endeavor, it has been amply sustained. From this course it will not be swerved.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

THE WEEKLY CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE will be sent to mail subscribers till Nov. 15, at the following rates:

Single copy	$0 50
Ten copies	3 50
Twenty-five copies	7 50
One hundred copies	25.00

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois.

BANKING FOR THE CITY.

Better than any practical treatise on Banking and Insurance is Mr. Dickens' lively description of Montague Tigg, Esq., President of the Royal Anglo-Bengalee Mutual Disinterested Loan and Insurance Company. Tigg banked on his talent, and on the deposits which his assurance caused to be confided to him by those whom his elegant apparel, his expensive counters, and his luxuriously-furnished Directors' room imposed upon. Otherwise he had not a cent. His instincts taught him when he got a deposit to suspend, and never to resume again till his till was empty. He had a "mutual disinterested" horror of resumption equal to that of J. Y. Scammon, of our own city. "Anglo-Bengalee" was an inter-oceanic prefix, which meant that he cared not which of the continents his victims came from. His was a Loan and Trust Company in the sense that whoever trusted him with any money would find themselves compelled to regard it as an interminable "loan," resembling, in this respect, but in no other, the British consols. Tigg, as a banker, was invulnerable to crises, panics, and convulsions. He feared but two disasters. One was his creditors considered as a mob. The other was the Sheriff.

Chicago, however inferior to London in other respects, has its mutual-disinterested banker, and once had a concern corresponding to the Royal Anglo-Bengalee Loan and Insurance Company. We refer to Mr. J. Y. Scammon and his departed Marine and Fire Insurance Company. Mr. Scammon's business is like that of Tigg, to afford to a confiding public the means of safety. If they will place their money in his hands, he, like Tigg, will assume the risk of its return, and of the loss of interest on it in the meantime. In 1861, Scammon's bank, like Tigg's, suspended. The erroneous report went abroad that he failed, too; but he did not. The suspension was a great success. Among the other parties which had deposited money with him was the City of Chicago,—a fact which brings out in rich, warm colors Mr. Scammon's willingness to diffuse the benefits of his philanthropy equally over the whole City of Chicago. On individual deposits private persons only were losers, and they could blame only themselves for having trusted Mr. Scammon without reasonable provocation. But the loss of the city and School Fund deposits, amounting to some $50,000, diffused itself evenly among all tax-payers, falling, like the rains of heaven, on the just and the unjust. None lost the opportunity to participate in Mr. Scammon's benevolence. For the same $50,000 of which the city was scooped he afterwards donated to found an observatory, where a lightning calculator might reconstruct the starry firmament to the great glory of Scammon. The school-children were pinched in their accommodations; but the Dearborn telescope in the Scammon observatory made up for it all and more.

If any dear friend of the city ask us why the city did not collect its $50,000 out of Scammon's Mutual Disinterested Loan and Insurance Company, we answer, it was because Scammon was not only a philanthropist, but a politician. As a philanthropist, he would toss you a sixpence in charity so kindly that you could not muster heart to demand the dollar that he owed you. As a politician, he had treated the city officers, in so many ways, so condescendingly, and had patronized the city so magnificently, that no corporation officer had the audacity to collect from him what he owed the city. It has since become known that, by a singular oversight, the defunct bank accidentally omitted to mention in the list of assets the little sum of $96,788.26 due it from Gibbs & Griffin, and since collected, besides a mere trifle of other assets, amounting in all to some $90,000 more. Here are some $186,788.26 of assets concealed by a bankrupt company from the city at the time Scammon effected his settlement with the public officers, on which he has since been sued by the city. We fear the large attention Mr. Scammon is giving to securing county and city officers who will continue to abolish Slavery and put down the Rebellion, indicates an unselfish obliviousness, on his part, of the risk he runs of again being burdened with the responsibility of the city deposits. If he should get them, and his banks should fail again, is he quite sure they could conceal a part of the assets, and so enable him to apply $50,000 of the city's money to the building of another observatory? Perhaps if he should leave the vulgar details of politics to the people, and let them select their own ticket of city and county officers, the funds of the city might remain in the hands of that vulgar class of bankers, utterly without genius, who, instead of returning the city its deposits in the form of an observatory, actually repay the money itself on the city's check, as if it were an ordinary transaction in business.

SEASONABLE HINTS.

As long as the rendering-establishments on the river are allowed to continue their obnoxious business, as long as the Healy Slough and Ogden Slip are permitted to poison the air with the exhalations from their accumulated horrors, and as long as the weather retains its present sultriness, dampness, and heated temperature, and is subject to extreme and abrupt changes, it is folly to expect any encouraging sanitary statement. At the same time, it is possible to mitigate the pernicious influences which the atmosphere and the renderers have continued to exert, just as it is possible for every man in the community to get up a case of cholera-morbus at twelve hours' notice by his own folly and imprudence. Two cases, reported at first as Asiatic cholera, but subsequently turning out to be cholera-morbus, which recently proved fatal in New York, illustrate this point. One of the victims, it was shown, while in an overheated and exhausted condition, ate imprudently, and then drank a quart of iced cider. The second, a barber, at the close of his day's work, indulged in lager beer and buttermilk to an unreasonable extent. Both these men were directly responsible for their own taking off, and the same degree of ignorance or recklessness would be a sufficient warrant for calling in an undertaker for any person who had not the stomach of an ostrich. Iced cider, buttermilk, sliced cucumbers, and many other such pestilential delicacies, in a hot day, have individual epidemics in them, which pass for cholera, and sometimes for visitations of Divine Providence. Cholera-morbus, and many other diseases peculiar to the summer temperature, are within the province of every man's free will. The heated atmosphere, the fetid exhalations, Healy Slough, Ogden Slip, and the rendering-establishments simply prepare people for the acceptance of these diseases. Their systems are ready for the absorption of any of the manifold forms of cholera; and all that remains for the ignorant or reckless victim to gulp down the disease in unripe fruits, sliced green vegetable abominations, or fluid irregularities, and his system will absorb the disease like a sponge.

At the same time it does not follow that, because diseases of this type are prevalent, it is necessary for a person to have them. A few simple precautions may, and in the great majority of cases do, carry people safely through the most unhealthy summers. The first of these is a personal cleanliness, which, according to the old adage, comes next to godliness. Daily ablution, at the proper time, will enable a man to look even cholera calmly in the face. Second, it is indispensable that a man should eat plain, healthy food, in moderate quantities, at regular times, eschewing both fruits and vegetables which are unripe or stale, avoiding immoderate drinking of fluids, eating only those things which agree with him under ordinary circumstances, and omitting excesses of every description. Thirdly, it is an excellent precaution to keep cool. It is possible for every man to commence the day quietly and calmly, without any unnecessary fret or hurry, and then the chances are that he will finish the day as he has commenced it; whereas, if he commences the day by getting heated and throwing himself into profuse perspiration, he will find it impossible to cool off before night. Those who can afford to get away to cooler breezes and purer air should, do so, and those who cannot afford it can, at least, afford an umbrella to protect them from the sun in the streets, a fan, ice, and open windows in the hot part of the day. Lastly, an excellent precaution against disease is to have a good conscience, an even temper, and no fear. A good conscience will inevitably tend to produce calmness and serenity of disposition, which, in turn, engender physical coolness. An even temper avoids worry and fret, prevents injurious effects from the wear, and tear, and asperities of business. Courage has warded off many a disease, while fear has brought it on. The imagination alone has convinced men that they had the cholera when they had nothing of the kind; while others who have been exposed to it, and indeed could show every physical reason for having it, have escaped by clear grit. Run from a disease, and it is pretty sure to overtake you. Meet it face to face and defy it, and the chances are all in your favor. Assuming that a man keeps himself clean, that he avoids excesses in eating and drinking, that he keeps himself cool, that he has a clear conscience, placid temper, and a firm backbone, he stands a very excellent chance of surviving the unhealthy effects of the atmosphere, the Healy Slough, Ogden Slip, and the rendering-houses combined; although this does not furnish any argument why these nuisances should not be abated, promptly and peremptorily, in behalf of those who cannot or will not use precautions, and especially for the sake of children, who are the greatest sufferers, and among whom the harvest of death this season has already been terrible.

THE GAMBLING LAW.

The question whether the business of gambling can be broken up in Chicago is now about to be tested by judicial proceedings. The act of the last Legislature on this subject went into operation on the 1st of July. This law, known as the Foss bill, repeals all previous laws on the subject, and provides:

> Whoever keeps a common gaming-house, or in any building, booth, yard, or garden, by him or his agent used and occupied, procures or permits any person to frequent or to come together to play for money or other valuable thing, at any game; or keeps, or suffers to be kept, any tables, or other apparatus, for the purpose of playing at any game or sport, for money or other valuable thing, shall, upon conviction, for the first offence, be fined not less than $100, etc., etc.

It will be seen that this law is confined to "whoever keeps" the gaming-house by himself or agent. It has been supposed that, by having a non-resident keeper, owner, or proprietor, the gambling-houses may be practically exempt. The law does not, upon its face, apply to the agent or frequenters; it is directed to the keeper, and makes him responsible for the acts of his agents and subordinates in "keeping," or in "permitting," gambling in or upon any premises. The District Attorney, however, claims that the law is ample to enable him to punish under it the real actors, and that the expedient of having a non-resident or irresponsible keeper or principal will not defeat the end of the law. The rule of law is, that, in misdemeanors, all persons participating in the crime are principals, and are all equally amenable to the law; that, therefore, the person who acts as agent or servant of "whoever keeps" a gambling-house is, in contemplation of law, guilty equally with the proprietor.

It will be noticed that the law provides no penalty for gambling. Any person, therefore, who, in any way, either as player or gambler, becomes cognizant of the facts, becomes a witness, and, not being amenable to any law, cannot plead the privilege of refusing to testify. Prosecutions are confined to the keepers, and all persons found therein as spectators or players can be compelled to testify to what they have seen and what they know. The question of guilt, and, consequently, of responsibility and punishment, turns upon the question of "keeping" or of "permitting" in premises under control of the person indicted.

Certain persons have already been indicted and held to bail. The whole matter will be tested upon the trial of the indictments to be found at the next term of the Criminal Court. As there is now no special law against renting premises to persons to be used for gambling-houses, the Police Commissioners will be free to appear before the Grand Jury and before the Court, and tell what they know as to the keeping of gaming-houses; and, unless the Court fails to sustain the interpretation of the law by the State's Attorney, it is possible that something may in time be accomplished to break up the business of keeping common gaming-houses in Chicago.

CONCERNING CLAYTON.

The election of 1870, in Arkansas, was marked by gross frauds, and by Federal interference to protect, not punish, the wrong-doers. Clark County, with 600 legal voters, polled 1,100 votes. Chicot County, with 1,400 males over 21 years of age, returned 2,000 votes. The United States District Attorney, Whipple, and the United States Marshal, General John Catterson, brought these facts to the notice of the Grand Jury, which indicted four prominent adherents of Clayton, in whose interest all these rascalities had been perpetrated. Instantly these four telegraphed to Senator Clayton, urging the removal of the Attorney and Marshal, and the appointment of Stephen R. Harrington and Isaac C. Mills in their places. One of these two worthies had already been convicted, in a United States Court, of fraudulent registration and ballot-box stuffing. Clayton laid the case before Grant. This President, who avows a belief in Civil Service Reform, hastened to grant the modest request of the four indicted men. He discharged Whipple and Catterson, thus punishing them for doing their duty in trying to punish barefaced frauds. He appointed as their successors the very men—one of them a convicted wrongdoer—whom the persons indicted had asked for. This is a repetition of his conduct in Texas, when Governor Davis was on trial. In both cases the guilt of the accused parties was notorious. In both, they asked to have the United States Attorney dismissed and a creature of their own appointed. In both, Grant acceded to the request. In both, the result was the same. As in Texas, so in Arkansas, the new District Attorney let the accused go scot-free.

This interference decided the fate of the Grant party in that State. Senator Rice, Chairman of the Regular Republican State Committee, called a meeting to consider the advisability of sending delegates to Philadelphia. The feeling was strong against it; but the Committee adjourned, without action, to May 22, calling a State Convention on that day. Before that time, five Clayton members bolted, and called an irregular Convention, which met May 18, and chose delegates to the City of Brotherly Love. The regular Convention assembled May 22, and voted unanimously to indorse the Cincinnati ticket. Thus it appears that Clayton and his adherents, while impudently claiming to be the Republican party of Arkansas, are really, in the Grant dialect, "traitors" and "renegades" to that organization.

Soon after this bolt, the United States Senate Committee began its farcical examination of Clayton's case. The main charge against him was, that he had, while Governor of Arkansas, given a fraudulent certificate of election to Congress to a certain Edwards, who had really fallen 2,100 votes behind his competitor, Bolles. The latter contested the election, and the House Committee, by a unanimous vote, gave him the seat. There was, therefore, *prima facie* proof of fraud against Clayton. S. M. Barnes, of Little Rock, appeared as attorney for the Republicans of Arkansas. His utmost efforts succeeded in inducing the Committee to examine just two witnesses, who happened to be in Washington. They refused to summon a single man from a distance. Clayton, having been previously notified, had his men on hand. All of them were examined. Although the last one testified a full month before the adjournment of Congress, no report was presented until the last hours of the session, when it could neither be discussed nor refuted. It whitewashed the culprit, as a matter of course. This man, Powell Clayton, who, by Grant's zealous aid, has debauched Arkansas politics and punished honest Federal officers for their temerity in trying to check him, is prominent among the signers of the call for a soldiers' meeting in honor of Grant next fall. He is on the Grant National Committee, where he finds a worthy compeer in Kemble, of Pennsylvania, the believer in "Addition, Division, and Silence." He is one of the chief leaders of the party of Everlasting Hate.

Governor Oglesby, in his speech on Friday night, omitted to deny the charge that he is a candidate for the United States Senate, and hence that his candidacy for Governor is a mere fiction to defraud the people of their votes for the office of Governor. The people of this State believe that it is of some importance whom they elect for the office of Governor. If they want Mr. Beveridge for that office at any time, they will signify it by electing him directly, and not in the roundabout way contrived by Oglesby.

The Salaries of Musicians.

As an evidence of the remunerativeness of the musical profession to those artists who have achieved great success, the salaries paid in connection with the recent World's Peace Jubilee are to the point. Strauss was the best paid of any of the foreign artists. He received $17,500 for the season, besides a guaranteed $2,500 (gold) benefit, together with transportation and expenses of himself, wife, and two servants. In addition to this he received $3,300 (gold) for his three New York concerts, and sold his Jubilee Waltz for $550; so that he went back to Europe, after his three weeks' visit, with about $25,000 in his pocket. Madame Peschka-Leutner received for her season of thirteen concerts $16,000. Franz Abt, who conducted one of his own compositions at four concerts, received $1,200,—$300 for each. Arabella Goddard received $5,000, literally for doing nothing; Franz Bendel $2,000, and Wehli $1,250 for two appearances. The sums paid to the bands and orchestra were also enormous. The great orchestra drew $72,000 out of the treasury for the first week's salary. The musicians from other cities than Boston drew $10 a day per man and transportation, and the Boston players $8 per day. The home brass bands received on an average $25 per man for the week. The foreign bands cost about $5 per man a day, exclusive of expenses and transportation, board alone averaging about $3 a day. The Irish Band cost, relatively, more than the rest,—although they were the poorest of all,—inasmuch as they did not appear until the last week of the festival, although they were under pay for the whole time. The total expense of the four foreign bands was about $100,000.

While these sums seem enormous, it must be remembered that the attainment of musical excellence sufficient to draw such salaries as these requires many years of unremitting and arduous labor, at a great outlay of money, with the prospect ahead that a capricious public may, after all, not stamp them with the seal of success; and that, while one out of twenty gets this handsome salary, nineteen others get nothing, and have the poor consolation of looking back upon a life thrown away, and pursuing a profession at the expense of penury and public mortification.

Moncure D. Conway has found a religious service in England after his own heart. He describes it at length in the *Christian Register*. The ceremonies began with a hymn:

> Earth, of man the bounteous mother,
> Feeds him still with corn and wine, etc.

Then the priest read extracts from Solomon's "Proverbs," Buddha's "Sayings," and Carlyle's "Life of Sterling." The meeting closed with an "Adoration of Prayer," which began:

> We lift our eyes and hearts to those great principles which surround us on every hand; those eternal hills whence cometh all our strength, principles of goodness, of justice, which enter everywhere, and may ennoble the hearts and lives of men.

This sort of thing Mr. Conway styles "a rapt utterance," "a morning walk along the heights whose glory is the light of the spirit of God." It is odd that, when men revolt from the idea of a personal God, they enter these half-way houses on the road to no worship at all. Comte substituted a system of religion more cumbrous than Catholicism, but one in which the Deity became a sort of abstract of humanity. This, like the ceremonial we have just noticed, is only a step towards a goal that must be reached. Men who weary of the definiteness of the Christian conception of God will inevitably weary of the definiteness of any conception, no matter how vague, and will finally follow Herbert Spencer into the realm from which Science utterly excludes Religion.

The *Contemporary Review* of July contains a curious suggestion by an unknown author, to whom Professor Tyndall has lent the weight of his name. It is, in brief, a proposition to test the efficacy of prayer. The recovery of all the patients of one particular hospital is to be made the especial subject of prayer by the Christians of the world for three or five years. At the end of that time, the average duration of sickness and the average mortality at that hospital are to be compared with the same rates for the same classes of diseases in similarly-situated hospitals, and the benefits of the petitions offered are to be reckoned from the amount of the difference, if any exists. The article has been variously received. Many persons have thought it the work of a believer, and have been ready to try the plan. Many others have denounced it as the transparent trick of an infidel. Professor Tyndall's repeated attacks on prayer, in his "Fragments of Science" and elsewhere, seem to sustain the latter hypothesis. Whatever the author meant to do, he has succeeded in awakening a deal of bitter feeling, which can only work harm.

It is marvellous how much faster those who stay at home and read acquire knowledge than those who go abroad and travel. Dr. Livingstone has been lost to sight to memory dear since 1866, and he supposes he has discovered that the Chambesi and Zambesi Rivers, though confounded by the Portuguese and previous travellers, are two independent rivers, and that the Chambesi is the Nile. But an English reviewer declares that the only man who ever supposed the Chambesi and Zambesi were one river was Livingstone himself; that this mistake was pointed out by critics in their reviews of his published letters. As for the Chambesi being the Nile, the critic peremptorily asserts that it cannot be the Nile of Speke or Baker, or the Nile of Egypt. From this it would seem that the true way for Livingstone to discover the source of the Nile is to come home and ask the English reviewers. What is not known to the Royal Geographical Society in England certainly cannot be discovered in Africa.

Mr. Scammon has probably made more money and more unpopularity out of broken banks and insurance companies than any other person in the United States. Some time after the failure of the Marine Bank, he conceived the idea of running for an office in this city. He offered himself to the electors of South Chicago as a candidate for member of the Constitutional Convention. He secured the regular Republican nomination for this office. The district had a Republican majority of about 1,200. But so intensely obnoxious was Mr. Scammon to the Marine Bank depositors and their friends that he was defeated by about 2,500 majority, notwithstanding he expended a large sum of money to secure his election. Mr. Scammon is emphatically a whited sepulchre. If the Grant ticket is beaten in this city and county this fall, the result will be largely due to Mr. Scammon's advocacy of it.

Mr. Scammon says that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is "fast hurrying to bankruptcy." He says this, well knowing it to be false. Whether Mr. Scammon is fast hurrying to bankruptcy or not, we do not know. We do know that he owes more than ten dollars to our one. He is one of the largest borrowers on the money market of the country. We can pay all of our debts on any day of the week. Mr. Scammon cannot do that. He does not even pay what he owes to the city School Fund, although repeatedly urged to do so by the public authorities. Is he not a pretty example of financial solvency? Is he not a fit person to admonish the public in regard to the dangers of impending bankruptcy?

We learn that Columbus, Ohio, is to have a "Cat Infirmary" soon, by the terms of the will of a wealthy gentleman, as eccentric as he was rich. The Infirmary is to have rat-holes and rats for sport, areas for "amatory converse," and exercise grounds, with several sheds on which the fierce grimalkins may wage war at will. Oddest of all, however, is the final clause of the instrument, which provides that the intestines of the testator shall be made into fiddle-strings, and that they shall be played upon in the "auditorium" of the Infirmary,—"the playing to be kept up for ever and ever, without cessation day or night, in order that the cats may have the privilege of hearing and enjoying the instrument which is the nearest approach to their natural voices."

Would it not be wiser to have the deceased testator tried before the Stokes jury and pronounced insane?

Charles Reade's new story, "A Simpleton," is begun in the August *Harper*. The characters are the same that have figured in nine-tenths of his works. There is the same father who talks about young people's "spooning," as, in the guise of father or uncle, he has talked since Reade began to be read. There is the inevitable heroine, "straight, elastic, and rather tall," who has passed down the long line of novels, from "Love Me Little, Love Me Long" to a "Terrible Temptation." Reade has never painted a pallid woman, except in "Foul Play," and then he restored her to vigorous health forthwith. This one, like Julia Dodd, has some small complaint, which brings in the blundering doctors, who are described at such length in "Very Hard Cash." Then, too, there is an uncle who mixes Reade's scanty stock of Americanisms with English epithets, and discourses thus to the strong, symmetrical hero:

> Once marry, and you join the noble army of foot-pads, leeches, vultures, paupers, gone coons, babblers about brats, and I disown you!

The novel, as a whole, is said to be in the author's earlier vein, rather than his later, and is, therefore, free from impurity.

The story of the way French contractors plundered French soldiers has not begun to be told. Every investigation reveals fresh instances of rascality. At a recent trial of four contractors in Lille, one ... that he had officially examined some muskets bought at exorbitant rates. They were old flint-locks, transformed. Out of twelve tried, eleven burst. Cartridges offered for sale were found to have no bullets in some of them, the bullets in the wrong end in others, and no powder in still others. They were refused, and certain papers denounced the witness as a traitor, and said that he ought to be shot. Another man swore that he saw many French soldiers without shoes. They had straw around their bleeding and frost-bitten feet. One had a pair of shoes slung over his shoulders. When asked why he did not wear them, he said, "Sir, the Government has been cheated; they have given me children's shoes; I cannot get them on."

An enterprising Parisian is reaping golden gains from a mummy-manufactory. He not only supplies provincial museums with a "Cheops" or "Pharaoh" to order, but does a large exporting trade, sending his peculiar wares even to Egypt. It is darkly whispered that more than one credulous traveller has been permitted to see an old tomb exhumed in the very shadow of the Pyramids, and has joyfully purchased the bran-new Parisian-made mummy, inserted therein the night before. It is a shame that France should monopolize this industry. There can be no better raw material for mummy-making than an American Indian. A factory in full blast in Arizona would settle the Apache difficulty in a trice, and gain its proprietor the money of foreigners and the thanks of his countrymen.

The appropriation made by the South Carolina Legislature for the quarantine service has been stolen to the last cent. The officers and crews employed in the work have received no pay for months, and are fast resigning or deserting. The whole coast bids fair to be left wholly unprotected from disease. Already, affairs are at a stand-still in Charleston harbor. A vessel, laden with pestilence and plague, may enter any day, and will find nothing and nobody to prevent her steering straight to the wharves and landing her passengers and cargo, both bearing the seeds of death wherever they may go. The citizens of Charleston are trying to raise a fund for the protection of their lives. They have long ago given up the vain attempt to protect their property.

To citizens who abhor paying taxes, we commend the ingenious device of Mr. Henry Nash, of Twickenham, England. The Tax-Collector and the Constable visited him with a distress-warrant, and began to take an inventory of his furniture. Nash gnashed his teeth in rage. Suddenly a direful revenge suggested itself. He stepped into the garden and instantly returned with a hive of bees which he overturned in the room, saying: "Take an inventory of them." Securely wrapped in the muslin window-curtains, he watched the inglorious rout of the minions of the law, who gave up the battle and fled just as the crafty Nash rolled on the floor in laughter. But, if any one of our readers imitates him, they should beware of his fate. A fine of 40 shillings and a month's imprisonment rewarded the success of his scheme.

Wendell Phillips has published a long letter, in which he defends the workingmen from the charge of folly in their strikes. He argues that it was their last resort; that they had tried everything else to get their wrongs even noticed; and that they will hereafter force them into prominence and get by demand the remedies they failed to get by request. There are a few thoroughly characteristic touches in the letter. Witness this: "Several of the Republican press of Boston treated them to scolding, wrapped in sneers and flavored with lies;" and this: "Attention he must have. So he thrusts his naked hand among the cog-wheels of the industrial machine, and stops it. Capital, aghast, asks: 'What's the matter?'"

Colonel Ould, of Richmond, said, at Baltimore, that Henry A. Wise, John H. Gilmer, and James Lyons would be utterly powerless to do anything in Virginia against Greeley, inasmuch as the people were for him. This remark, in a very distorted form, came to the ears of the last of the trio, and a fiery note was forthwith despatched to the offending Ould. Richmond was wild with delight at the prospect of an old-time duel, but was doomed to disappointment. A high-toned and chivalric correspondence ensued, which terminated in complete satisfaction to the two principals, and a deal of dissatisfaction to the kind friends who were egging them on to the fray.

What has become of the laughter in which the Grant men indulged immediately after the Cincinnati Convention? If Mr. Greeley's nomination at Cincinnati was so funny, why wasn't it still funnier at Baltimore? The Grant party profess to believe that everything is lovely, that Grant's prospects never were brighter, and that Mr. Greeley is now driven to the wall. But they don't laugh any more. There hasn't been a smile or an allusion to the Old White Hat since the Baltimore nomination. For men who are perfectly contented with things, their gloom and apparent unhappiness are very remarkable.

Kemble, the Professor of "Addition, Division, and Silence," is sick. The Grant National Committee is deprived of his invaluable aid. Its members are consoled by the presence of George C. Gorham. This gentleman represents California. The *Bulletin*, *Chronicle*, and other Grant organs of San Francisco are appealing to the Committee to keep this Gorham away from his own State. They say that his presence on the Pacific Coast will insure the overwhelming defeat of the party he represents. His unsavory connection with railroad swindles and steals has made him odious to the whole people.

The Churchmen of England breathe more freely since the discovery, in the Public Library of Utrecht, of a copy of the Athanasian Creed even older than the one lately found at Venice. This contains all the damnatory clauses in their perfection, while that, it will be remembered, omitted them. The London *Spectator*, commenting on the joy expressed over this discovery, says: "The Right Reverend Bench (of Bishops) would, we fear, almost prefer to be damned under a creed as old as the seventh century, to being saved under one of later date."

Secretary Boutwell objects to "clasping hands across the bloody chasm." He wishes the chasm to be filled up, first. A slight research into the mythical annals of Rome will show Mr. Boutwell that a yawning chasm there closed as soon as a man on horseback leaped into the gulf. When the Liberal party thrusts the modern "man on horseback" into the chasm, this, too, will close, and the people, if not the Secretary, will be satisfied.

POLITICAL.

As yet the first Democrat has to be found in Columbus, Ohio, to vote for Grant.

—Senator Thurman will take the stump for Greeley, in Ohio, Aug. 15, and thenceforward be at the disposal of the Committee. He has every confidence that Ohio will vote for Greeley.

—A Washington special says:

> Major Thaddeus C. Stanton, a Paymaster in the United States Army, has been detached from duty on the Pacific Coast, and ordered to Washington to assist in editing one of the Grant organs in this city.

—This is, unquestionably, the most singular Presidential campaign that the country ever witnessed, and one well calculated to render useless the experience and data of the past as elements for judging the future.—*Boston Journal.*

—One S. D. Phelps, a low comedian in the employ of Mr. Scammon's newspaper, speaking at Elgin for Grant, the other day, said:

> He knew who the Democratic candidates were, and he would not vote for them. Look at Koerner, who was the candidate for Governor of the Liberals and Democrats; he was a Railway Commissioner, and yet he was an attorney for the railways. Black is the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and he was in Black's parlor and drank champagne, when Black was tight as anybody. He knew Rummell, who was an intriguing fellow; and, as for Dan O'Hara, he was a diabolical-looking fellow—he was the most infamous-looking fellow in existence. Were we going to give up what we had won? No! No!! No!!! No!!!!

—Uncle Horace's strength among the Republican lawyers of this city is among the most noticeable events of the times. We were shown a list yesterday which comprises the names of several of the most prominent. The lawyers, as a class, are a shrewd people; they can see what's a-coming, and will make themselves felt ere long.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

PERSONAL.

Iturbide, heir to the Mexican throne, is at Cape May.

—Ex-President Woolsey, of Yale, will spend ...

—Elijah L. Hamlin, ex-Mayor of Bangor, Me., brother of the Senator, died on Tuesday.

—C. H. Knight, a well-known citizen of Holyoke, Mass., and for several years past an overseer in the Lyman Mills, died suddenly on Monday of cholera.

—The wife of Francis Regot, of Stephenson, N. Y., eloped on Monday with a nice young man named Alfred Tossant. They stole $300 from the husband.

—Alexander Johnston, of Westmoreland County, Pa., father of ex-Governor William F. Johnston, died on Tuesday evening last, aged 99 years.

—Mrs. McCarthy has begun proceedings in Albany, N. Y., against Mr. Thompson, of Utica, whom she attempted to shoot in a street-car, for support for her two illegitimate children.

—The late Hon. Andrew Stewart, of Pennsylvania, was first elected to Congress in 1820, and was the last time a candidate in 1870. Within these 50 years he was elected nine times and defeated five times.

—A. R. Shepherd, Executive Officer of the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia, has been designated the Baron Haussman of the National Capital.

—The friends of Commander Cushing will be pleased to hear that an award of $180,000 prize money has been made for the destruction of the Rebel ram Albemarle.

—H. W. Chittenden, formerly Superintendent of the New York Central Railroad, is lying dangerously ill at his residence, in Syracuse. His son-in-law and his friends still have hopes of his recovery.

—A report comes from Waverly, Pike County, Ohio, that Judge J. Bowers Underwood, Pension agent at that place, has made himself scarce with about $20,000, most of it belonging to soldiers' widows and children.

—The Countess de Blanchery has just had the Cross of the Legion of Honor conferred on her. She fought with a musket, like a common soldier, at the combat of Patay, near Orleans.

—The Rev. Dr. Lemuel Moss, editor of the *National Baptist*, of Philadelphia, has retired from his position and accepted a Professorship in the Crozier Theological Seminary. His successor in the editorship is the Rev. H. L. Wayland.

—J. M. Eddy, Superintendent of the Town Lot Department, in the Union Pacific Railroad Land Office at Omaha, has resigned to accept a position on the Southern Pacific Road.

LITERARY.

Mark Twain's "Roughing It" has reached a sale of 73,000.

—Messrs. Osgood & Co. have published "The Dickens Dictionary," by Dr. G. A. Pierce and Mr. W. A. Wheeler.

—"Vathek" has recently been reprinted by Miller, the New York publisher.

—Mr. Justin McCarthy is to add further sketches of English notables to those which have already appeared in the *Galaxy*.

—Edmund C. Stedman, having lost his health in Wall street, will give himself up to literary labor.

—It is said that the Queen of Holland spends three-fourths of her immense income in gratifying her literary tastes.

—Another life of Faraday has been issued by Macmillan & Co., written by J. H. Gladstone, M. D. This makes the third.

—Professor S. F. Baird's wholly new work on "The Birds of North America," will soon appear from the press of Little, Brown & Co., Boston. Dr. T. M. Brewer and Robert Ridgeway have co-operated in the work.

—A fortnightly journal, devoted to Woman's Rights, and named the *Cornelia*, has been started in Florence. Signora De Luna is editor.

—J. B. Ford & Co. have in press a new "History of New York City," by Mrs. M. J. Lamb, a member of the New York Historical Society.

—George Sand is said to be at work upon a "Life of Christ."

—The moral of Disraeli's forthcoming novel will be drawn from the history of Socialism.

—Charles Reade's new novel, to begin in the August number of *Harper's Magazine*, is entitled "A Simpleton."

—A new comic illustrated paper, called *Bizarre*, has been started at New Orleans by Douglas E. Jerrold.

—Captain Burton, the English traveller, has gone to Iceland, upon which country, its language and history, he is about to produce an important work.

—Florence Marryatt will, in future, edit *London Society*.

—Samuel Smiles' "Self-Help," has been translated into Japanese.

—A new English *brochure*, "The Fresh Dispute at Dame Europa's School," shows how the American Boy tried to take in the English Boy, and how the English Boy proved too much for him.

—Miss Fox is about to publish, through Messrs. Macmillan, a "History of Holland House." The book will be rich in anecdotes about Charles James Fox, Addison, Rogers, and others. It will be illustrated with steel engravings and wood cuts of the house and grounds, and of family portraits by some of the old masters.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The enlarged City of Pittsburgh is to have thirty-six wards.

—It is said that the name of Orange street, Albany, is to be changed to please some of the Catholics who dwell upon it.

—New Orleans has a city debt of $20,763,658.21. Total value of property, $135,000,000. Tax on the hundred, $3.03¾.

—Of the thirteen and one half millions of producers in England, eleven and one half millions receive as wages, on the average, only $150 a year.

—According to the index of the last revision of the statutes of Maine, it is illegal to expose veal for sale that is less than *four years* old.

—"Please uncheck your horse going up hill" is the inscription on sign-boards about to be put up at the foot of hills in and around Boston by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

—It is stated that 45 per cent of the gross products of California is from agricultural sources, while but 16 per cent is from gold and other metals.

—R. K. Wallace and John Mead, of Elmira, attempted to walk across the apron of a dam in the Chemung River, on Sunday, for bathing purposes, when both were drowned.

—The grave of Thaddeus Stevens is still without monument or head-stone to mark the spot. The Great Commoner sleeps his last sleep in the shadow of a common school-house.

—Five kittens were born from a cat four days dead on Saturday morning last. The fact is vouched for by several most reliable and creditable witnesses. Certainly it is the most marvellous birth ever recorded. Three of the kittens are still living and promise to be healthy and long-lived.—*Kentucky Review.*

—The twenty-five London banks, with their branches, realized a profit of £1,197,744 during the past year. Their expenses were only $418,815, and the net profit, therefore, $778,829. From this it would appear that the English banks expend only about 35 per cent of their earnings in carrying on the business, while the ratio in other countries is said to be much higher.

—It is authoritatively stated that at the next meeting of the owners of ocean steamers, to be held in New York, Mr. James Alexander, the Boston agent of the Cunard line, will press for a reduction of fares by that line from Liverpool to this port, on the ground that it is considerably nearer the starting point of the emigrant than New York, and also on account of the abolition of the head-money tax by the last Legislature. The early autumn, it is confidently predicted, will see the cost of passage to this port a great deal less than it is now.—*Boston Advertiser.*

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

A Course of Sunday Evening Lectures to be Given in the Academy of Music—Announcement of Services in the Various Churches To-Day.

SUNDAY LECTURES.

A course of Sunday evening lectures are to be given at the Academy of Music, commencing one week from this evening, July 28. The first lecture of the course will be given either by the Rev. Robert Collyer or Professor Swing, both of whom have offered their services for the course. The best musical talent in the city will be secured to add to add to the interest and attractions of the exercises.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Rev. Wm. A. Bartlett preaches, this morning and evening, in Plymouth Church.

The Rev. Myron Adams, of Dunkirk, preaches this morning and evening in the Union Park Church.

—The Oakland Church will be re-dedicated to-day. The Rev. Dr. Gulliver will preach in the morning, and in the afternoon addresses will be made by different clergymen.

—The Rev. E. H. Smith will preach this morning and evening at the New England Church.

—The Rev. E. P. Goodwin, D. D., will preach this morning and evening at the First Church. During his vacation, the pulpit will be successively filled July 21 by the Rev. Prof. J. H. Seelye, of Amherst; July 28 by the Rev. A. L. Chapin, D. D., of Beloit College; Aug. 4 and 11 by Prof. Swing, and Aug. 18 and 25 by the Rev. Elliot J. Savage, of Hannibal, Ill.

METHODIST.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas will preach, as usual, at the Park Avenue Church.

—The Rev. E. M. Boring will preach this morning and evening at the Grant Place Church.

—The Rev. Dr. Fowler will preach this morning and evening at the Centenary Church.

—Chaplain McCabe will preach this morning, and the Rev. R. D. Sheppard this evening, at the Michigan Avenue Church.

—There will be preaching under the auspices of Central Park M. E. Mission, at Goodhue Hall, on Davis street, just north of Fulton street, this evening. Also Sabbath School in the afternoon.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. Mr. Griffith, of Galesburg, Ill., preaches this morning and evening at the University Place Church.

—The Rev. Jesse B. Thomas will preach this morning at the Michigan Avenue Church, on "Stimulants to Prayer," and this evening on "Agents in Conversion."

—... morning to the Englewood B. D. ... preaches this ...

—Free Church, corner of Loomis and Jackson streets. Preaching morning and evening by the Pastor, Rev. C. B. Griffith. Morning subject: "The Warning Neglected."

NEW JERUSALEM.

Rev. Chauncey Giles, the distinguished preacher and author, will officiate on the next three Sundays, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Union Park Congregational Church, and will deliver in course his sermons on "Death," "The Resurrection," and "The Judgment." The seats are free, and all who are interested in the Lord, the Bible, and Eternal Life, are invited to attend. He will also preach in the evening of the same Sundays at the Plymouth Congregational Church, corner of Eldridge court and Wabash avenue.

—The Rev. John Goddard, of Cincinnati, an able and highly-esteemed minister of the New Church, will officiate at Plymouth Church, every Sunday morning, at 10:30 a. m. till further notice. The seats are free, and all who would like to learn something of the Lord's New Church, will be welcome.

—Rev. C. D. Noble, of the same church, who has preached in this city for the past two years, has returned from his vacation, and will be engaged in missionary work during the stay of Mr. Giles and Mr. Goddard.

EPISCOPAL.

There will be morning and afternoon services at Grace Church.

—The Rev. H. N. Powers will officiate this morning and evening at St. John's Church.

—The Rev. J. W. Osborne will preach this morning and evening in All Saints Church.

—The Rev. F. R. Coleman will preach this morning, and the Rev. Arthur Brooks this evening at Trinity Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. C. L. Thompson preaches this morning and evening at the Thirty-first Street Church.

—The Rev. J. H. Walker will preach this morning and evening at Reunion Church.

—The Rev. U. D. Gulick will preach this morning and evening in the American Reformed Church.

—The Rev. Ben E. S. Ely will preach this morning and evening at Grace Church.

UNITARIAN.

The services conducted by the Rev. Robert Collyer, at the chapel of the New England Chapel, will be discontinued until further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Rev. A. X. Shoemaker will preach this morning and evening at the Church of God.

—The Rev. F. Richards will preach this afternoon to the English Evangelical Lutheran congregation, in the Swedish Chapel, No. 65 Erie street.

—The Children's Progressive Lyceum meets this morning at No. 99 West Randolph street.

—The Rev. O. A. Burgess will preach this morning and evening at the Christian Church.

—A conference will be held at the West Side Opera House, No. 99 West Randolph street, at 3 p. m. Subject: "*Resolved*, That the admission of women in the administration of our Government will promote honesty, better laws, and justice."

—A Friends' meeting will be held at Room 19, Rice's new building on Dearborn street, at 3 p. m. All are invited.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Episcopal.

July 21—Eighth Sunday after Trinity.
July 25—St. James.

Roman Catholic.

July 21—Ninth Sunday after Pentecost; St. Praxedes, V.
July 22—St. Mary Magdalen.
July 23—St. Apollinaris, B. M.; St. Liborius, B. C.
July 24—Vigil of St. James; St. Christina, M.
July 25—St. James, Ap.
July 26—St. Anne, Mother B. V. M.
July 27—Immaculate Conception; St. Pantaleon, M.

Jewish.

July 23—Fast—Siege of the Temple.

ELSEWHERE.

Few persons are aware that there is a Society of the Mormons in Paris, who conform to the social and spiritual habits of Salt Lake City. It was only through the statistics of different religions, recently published by the Minister of Justice, that the fact became known.

—A London letter says: "Some of the effects of the judgment of the Privy Council in the Bennett case already begin to appear. As the judgment was to the effect that while it was not true that the consecrated bread and wine contain the body and blood of Christ, it was lawful to teach that they do not contain that body and blood, the effects of the decision are various. One low-church clergyman, who has been in what he calls 'schism' for five years, now writes to the Archbishop of Canterbury saying that he now 'embraces the Catholic doctrine,' and begs 'your Grace's absolution for my sins.' Another low-church clergyman takes just the opposite course, and writes to say that he gives up his living and renounces his holy orders, because he cannot remain in a church which allows 'idolatry' to be taught. And a high-church clergyman, instead of being contented with the decisions, announces that since it is lawful to teach the Roman doctrine, he may as well go the whole hog, and that he accordingly will go over to Rome, and hopes to take all his congregation with him."

—A correspondent writes: "Professor Lechler, of Leipzig, is about to publish a life of our great reformer, Wicliff. He has been engaged in this work for several years, and has discovered in the library of Vienna several manuscripts of Wicliff which have never been published; he has also made a careful examination of the Hussite manuscripts. His work will throw considerable additional light on Wicliff's intimate connexion with Huss and the Bohemian reformers. The work is in such a state of advancement that it will probably be published in the course of the autumn."

—A converted Indian preacher in Kansas says he can always tell a Christianized Indian by the treatment of his squaw. When she rides a horse and the husband walks, it is conclusive proof that the work of grace has been accomplished.

—Monsignore Capel having publicly asserted that he had received into his church more than forty of the parishioners of a Rev. Mr. West, within six months, Mr. West denies the statement in a letter to the prelate, and challenges him to produce the names even of five such converts.

—The Rev. Miss Babcock entered on her pastoral possession of the pulpit of the Warren Street Church, in Boston, last Sunday.

—At the late commencement at Gambier, Ohio, six of the graduates were ordained to the Deaconate in the Episcopal Church, and six advanced to the Priesthood. Four of the deacons take immediate pastoral work in the diocese.

—The Protestants in Germany offer the "Old" Catholics the use of their churches.

—The New York *Advocate* (Methodist) speaks of the changes that have taken place in the camp meetings of this country. Originally they were a focus of religious fire, but now assume the character of a gigantic speculation in real estate, with the accessories of the watering places, exchanging "hops" and horse races for preaching, boating and games of croquet.

—Episcopalians ... another German ... New York, on Fifty-eighth street. It is a handsome chapel, but fails to attract an audience. On a late Sunday the audience consisted of two, including the sexton.

—Bishop Whipple, of the Episcopal diocese of Minnesota, says, in his annual address, that there are no less than fifty places in the State where congregations could be gathered, some of them becoming points of great commercial importance, but for the want of men and means to sustain them, they remain unoccupied.

—The session of the Second Presbyterian Church, in Geneva, New York, invited the Quakeress, Sarah F. Smiley, to preach in their pulpit, which she has been doing for the last week or more. There was objection to her officiating on the part of some of the members, and a portion of them have withdrawn from the Church.

—The Reformed General Synod, just held at Brooklyn, considered the right of female members to vote for elders and deacons. The question was at last left for the decision of each Church for itself. Most of the Reformed Churches suffer not a woman to vote in church matters, but there are exceptions.

—A colony of English Congregationalists, with Rev. Thomas Drew, their pastor, have settled in Charlotte County, Virginia.

—Two young Protestant Episcopal ladies of New York City have placed in Bishop Clarkson's hands a sum of money sufficient to build a memorial church in Nebraska, in honor of their deceased parents.

—The Canadian Presbyterian Church has on its roll the names of three hundred ministers, "none without charge."

—The Rev. Henry S. Dennes, of Hammondsport, N. Y., has renounced the ministry of the Methodist Church, and become a candidate for holy orders in the Episcopal Diocese of Western New York.

—The Presbyterian Missions in Syria have trouble among themselves on the subject of psalmody, and free communion with each other is virtually prohibited on account of differences of opinion in the churches at home on the subject of psalms and hymns.

—The statistics of the Episcopal Church show that, within a year, fifteen clergymen, twelve of them priests and three deacons, have been deposed or displaced from the ministry.

—The Rev. Walter S. Alexander goes as a missionary to Italy, under the auspices of the Congregational Church. He has been pastor of a church at Racine, Wisconsin, for near seven years.

—Last year the number of deaths among the Congregational ministers of Massachusetts was fifteen. The ages of fourteen of them averaged nearly 67 years, and their years of ministerial life ranged from nineteen to sixty-two, averaging more than forty years. The number who died last year is double that of the preceding year.

—Thirty-seven years ago the Fejee Islands were an entire blank—not a book, a chapel, a church, or a Christian was in it. Up to this time they have had 104,000 converts to Christianity, and now number 23,709 in full church communion. They have 530 houses of religious worship, and 47,340 pupils in the Sunday-schools.

—Since the Pope's present troubles commenced it is said that he has received, from Italians alone, contributions amounting to over 30,000,000 of francs.

—The Rev. Dr. Cuyler, of New York, writing to the *Evangelist*, from Scotland says of the celebrated hymn writer, Dr. Horatio Bonar, that he is short and stout, and does not look like a poet or preach like a poet, but he prays as if Scripture language were his mother tongue.

—The Congregationalists and Methodists in Buckland, Mass., have temporarily coalesced. The Congregationalists furnish the meeting-house and the Sunday school teachers, while the Methodists contribute the preacher and the Sunday-school Superintendent.

—The House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church had a meeting in New York for the purpose of electing a Missionary Bishop for Africa, but failed in consequence of the small attendance, and the refusal of the prospective candidate to accept the appointment.

—The Lee Avenue Reformed Church of Williamsburg, N. Y., have completed the arrangements for changing their ecclesiastical relations, and are now Congregationalists. The membership is about two hundred, and are temporarily supplied by Rev. Mr. Allison, of Milwaukee. The report that the General Synod of the Reformed Church had instituted proceedings to recover the property is not confirmed, and it is not supposed that any such action will be taken.

—There is considerable alarm in the German universities regarding the falling off in the number of theological students. The following figures are given in illustration: Ten years ago, in 1862, the students of theology in the sixteen universities of Germany numbered 2,562; there are now only 1,985, and four fifths of this decrease is in the Prussian kingdom. At the present time the division runs thus: In the seven non-Prussian there are 1,066 theological students. Forty years ago over one-third of all the Prussian students were Protestants; now there are less than one-eighth. In 1836 the theological students in Prussia were 2,119; they are now as above.

—In the Rev. Sheldon Jackson, Superintendent of Missions for Colorado, Montana, Utah, Wyoming, and New Mexico, the Presbyterians have a man who worthily magnifies his office. One would think this large field big enough for half-a-dozen Bishops, and quite too big for one man to keep pace with its growth. But, if the record of one twenty days is a fair specimen of his powers, he will provide all those States and Territories with churches as fast as they are needed. On Friday, May 30, he organized a church in Gallatin City, Montana, on the next Sunday one at Bozeman, on Monday at Hamilton, on Wednesday at Virginia City, on the next Sunday at Deer Lodge, on Wednesday at Missoula, and on the next Sunday at Helena. At all these places he ordained elders, but not pastors. He also edits the *Rocky Mountain Presbyterian*. At that rate the Methodists will have to look out for their *prestige*.

—And, now the Sublime Porte and the See of ... Hassoun, the Armenian Manning, ... Patriarch of the Armenians by a packed convention. The Grand Vizier refused to approve the election, and issued a permit to the Armenians to elect their patriarch in the usual way. An anti-infallibilist, Archbishop of Kupelian, of Diarbekir, was chosen; and hence we have two factions of Catholics among the Armenians, the opponents of infallibility having the upper hand in this case. The Mechitarists, a famous colony of Armenian monks established for a long time past in Venice, side with the opponents of Hassoun. As they are a very learned body, their example cannot fail to have considerable influence.

—According to the *North German Gazette*, there are in Prussia 97 religious orders of men and congregations, containing in all 1,069 members. Of these there are 11 houses of the Jesuits, with 160 members; and 5 houses of Redemptorists, with 69. In Bavaria there are 71 convents, composed of 1,048 members; and in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt 4, with 29. The entire number of female orders and associations in Prussia is 626 establishments, with 5,886 religious, or about 1,800 above the number in 1865. Bavaria has 186 establishments, with 3,523 members. The convents of males are mainly under the control of superiors of Italian nationality, though there are a number with French superiors.

—The remains of the Jesuits who were murdered in Paris during the Commune are now working miraculous cures. The last cure reported is that of a boy suffering from a serious nervous malady, and physicians were in vain. He made a *Novena* (nine days' devotion) to the holy Jesuit martyrs, and the malady was gone.

—The Board of Church Erection of the Presbyterian Church, shows its work for the year in its second annual report. The principle on which this Board acts is to aid in the erection of church buildings in destitute places when its contributions will complete the edifices and leave them out of debt, the Board in no case giving more than one third the cost. It has aided in this manner 211 churches during the year, to the amount of $113,783, the average appropriation being $539; and has had applications for aid from 365 churches, scattered over 26 States and Territories, calling, in the aggregate, for $192,540. The churches aided represent property valued at $1,078,860, and have a capacity for accommodating 85,440 worshippers. It is a significant fact that the greater portion of the churches aided are in the Middle States. The total means for the year at the command of the Board amounted to $165,189.39. Of organized churches without houses of worship, 630 are reported, some of them having been in existence for 15 or 20 years.

—The thirty-fifth annual report of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church states that the gross receipts of the Board for the last fiscal year were $467,313.35; the expenditures, including the debt of the previous year, $447,563.13, leaving a present debt of over $30,000. The Board has missions in Mexico, New Mexico, and in some of the Papal States of Europe. Many tribes of the American Indians have been enrolled among the earliest of the Board's beneficiaries, and its missionaries are still laboring among remnants of tribes in New York and Pennsylvania. But the nations of the Oriental world have received the largest share of the Board's attention. Its missions are planted at many points in Western Africa, Syria, Persia, Northern India, Siam, China, Japan, and also in Columbia and Brazil in South America, among the Chinese in California, and the Jews in New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and some other cities in our country. The Board has in these various fields two hundred and sixty-... laborers.

American News by Way of Paris—Startling Adventures on a Pacific Railroad Train.

From the Paris Figaro, June 23.

It is known that the railroad from San Francisco to New York passes through the reservations of several tribes of Indians, who invariably regard the locomotives as terrible monsters created by the Manitou to exterminate the red man.

Several times already the Indians have attempted to throw the cars off the track. In these enterprises they were led by one of the fiercest of their Chiefs, a Cherokee named Naha, and surnamed Mocking Bird. All their attempts having failed, Naha resolved to change his tactics.

Accordingly, on the 2d of June last, he concealed himself near the rails, and with extraordinary activity bounded upon the foot board of train No. 67, from San Francisco to New York. He then slipped along the train till he reached the locomotive, where he killed the fireman with a blow of his tomahawk, stabbed the engineer with his knife, and, after scalping them, jumped on the tender, brandishing the scalps and howling out a savage war song.

The settlers along the line became terrified as they saw the train, which now dashed along at a fearful speed, driven by the ferocious engineer. Their situation was extremely perilous; in fact they were running into the jaws of death.

Finally an officer of the navy, Mr. Henry Pierce, determined to sacrifice himself to save his fellow-passengers. Armed with a long dirk knife he ran along the footboard of the train and jumped upon the engine. The Chief uttered a war *cry* and brandished his tomahawk, and a hand-to-hand struggle was commenced over the bodies of the engineer and the fireman.

The passengers put their heads out of the windows, and with an anxiety which may easily be imagined, tried to see the fight. In about a minute Mr. Pierce fell mortally wounded under Mocking Bird, who, in the twinkling of an eye, scalped him. But while he was triumphantly waving the scalp of the victim in the air, Mr. Pierce, who was still living, had sufficient strength to jump up and lunge his knife in the Indian's breast, killing him instantly. He then crawled to the valve handle, shut off the steam, and the train stopped.

The passengers ran to the assistance of this brave officer, but it was to late; he died two hours afterward.

"A Fellow by the Name of Holmes."

In 1845, says a correspondent of the "*Free Press*," "Abe Lincoln," as he was then called, came to Bloomington, Ill., about sixty miles from his home in Springfield, to defend an aged father in a suit for slander brought by his son. The old man's spouse, a second wife, and not altogether saintly in the estimation of her step-son, had spoken severely of her step-son's wife, and he prosecuted for slander, as was supposed by some more to get the old man's money than to keep peace in the family. They had gone through the evidence, and Lincoln made the closing speech. As he approached the close he called the father to his side before the jury, and spoke of the unnatural aspect there presented in a man of these gray hairs defending himself against the conduct of his child. Raising his hand higher than that frosted head, he summoned the spirit of the departed mother to console the defendant in these unmerited sorrows; to shield him in these days when he needed some requital of affection from the assault of their thankless child. Her spirit of love is all that remains to him now. For—

> "The mossy marbles rest
> On the lips that he has pressed
> In their bloom;
> And the names he loved to hear
> Have been carved for many a year
> On the tomb."

These lines fitted in like an exquisite piece of mechanism. The case was gained. A witness of the scene who reports the case says that at the close he asked, "Mr. Lincoln, who was the author of those lines you repeated?" "Oh," said he, "it was a fellow by the name of Holmes." This "fellow by the name of Holmes" had become pretty widely known sixteen years after, when Mr. Lincoln took up his abode in the White House; but the lines which had helped the lawyer so well in gaining his case clung to the memory of the President, who was accustomed to refer to "The Last Leaf" as inexpressibly touching, and these six lines specially as the finest in the English language for true pathos.

Dumas.

A good anecdote of Alexander Dumas. There are thousands of good ones, but this is particularly characteristic of the great writer. One day his son, whose pocket-book was very light at that time, was strolling along the boulevard, when he met a literary chum, and after a few minutes' conversation it was proposed that they should go to the Maison d'Or and enjoy a first class breakfast. "Well and good," said Dumas *fils*, "but I have only five francs; how much have you?" "Three." "Eight francs will never do for the royal meal we desire, so we had better abandon the idea." "Where is your father?" asked the friend. "*Tiens!* I forgot; he will lend me twenty francs," and off rushed Dumas *fils* to the author of the "Three Musketeers." Ten minutes after he returned, laughing heartily. "Well," said the chum, "did he give it to you?" "No," answered Dumas *fils*, "on the contrary, he borrowed my five francs!"

The Model Auctioneer.

The late George Robins was famous for his genius in the direction of puffing his auction wares. On one occasion he made the beauties of an estate so enchanting that he found it necessary to blur it by a fault or two, lest it should prove too bright and good for human nature's daily food. "But there are two drawbacks to this property," sighed out this ... "the litter of the rose-leaves and the noise of the nightingales."

Yet he must yield the palm to Mr. Christie, who described one portion of a paradise he was about to offer for sale as adorned, among other charms, with a "hanging wood," which the disgusted purchaser found out meant an old gallows.—*Once a Week, August Galaxy.*

READING AND TEMPERAMENT.

Readers in Determining Character by the Face.

A Female Countenance a Beautiful Mask.

Northeim's Classification of Temperaments.

We all form rough judgments of each other, as bright or dull, cheerful or melancholy, sluggish or energetic, stupid or intelligent. But none of our judgments are more correct. But none of our judgments are more substantially of the class called empirical, because we have more frequently to be revised and amended. We begin to exercise this critical judgment very early in youth. The quickness of extreme childhood, in determining the character by the face, is proverbial. Yet the errors made are continual. Even the errors made are continual. Even the symbols, by which childhood judges, are often very false. A pair of curled moustaches means to people. A pair of curled moustaches means ripeness; depressed eyebrows mean illness; full red cheeks stand for good temper; full red cheeks stand for good humor and health; after life, we should all come to call a smirk means benevolence or humor.

These inferential mistakes in regard to character are not confined to juvenility. They are to those of advanced years mere regularity of features, with quick, glossy eyes, mean to indicate intelligence, and moist blue eyes, good nature, cheerfulness, or tenderness. Some of the surprises that await us in the world of particulars are often painful or even tragic. At five-and-thirty we see that the errors of thirteen were inevitable, but how we regret them! There was a certain face made sad through suffering of a certain poor were too young to understand. Then you stood aloof from the man, though he seemed you well and clung to the knees of a good-natured, wounded, and so on and on without end; for old people make the same blunders as well as young ones. And there is a certain tract of moral country which we have all gone astray. Is there, or is there ever, will there be ever a man to be the last day of his life will not be able to be fooled by the exquisite, inscrutable promise of the female face? The word "fooled" slips from the pen, but it is just because he who holds the pen believes that the burthen of the matter lies not here. A man, a tolerably fair female face may suggest much that is unutterably sweet and attractive, but that does not seem justified by his experience of life, when he comes close to the possessor of the face. It was long since a young married man told us all his allusions were gone. Let not the reader suppose, in haste, that I am driving at any commonplace; the point we are aiming at, is not an obvious one. This young man was well educated, good natured, incapable of more than passing and casual unkindness, and was better pleased with his wife at his first child or two—for it is early days with him, yet—than most married men. But, though he made this communication to me with a laugh, its real meaning did not escape us, and, in fact, it was easy to see that he took it to me because he knew I should catch that very meaning. Only it is, of course, out of any man's power to open for other man those inner depths of human experience, which justify some people, if they be long enough and seriously enough, and of the right thing happens to them, that promise of the female face of which I fear it must be said that the immense majority of men find it simply disappointing. And there are certain particulars in which this is really a cheat, taking women in detail. What sweetness, what tenderness, what modesty, what delicacy in the handling of certain facts, what joy in certain of expenditures, what self-forgetfulness—these unmerited and in these days seem to needed—from the breasts from the mouth of their spirit of love is all that remains—

> "Of marbles rest
> Upon the pressed
> Of bloom;
> Lines he loved to hear
> Are cold for many a year
> Of tomb."

It is like an exquisite piece of wax fruit. A witness of the case has come close to one, who was the author of those lines "On," said he, "it was a fat Holmes. This fellow by the way, has become pretty widely known when Mr. Lincoln took up his phrase; but the lines which had so well in gaining his case clung to President, who was accustomed to call "Lost" one especially touching, especially as the finest in the true pathos.

Dumas.

Of Alexander Dumas. There are not one, but this is particularly great writer. One day his son, who was very light at that time, was somewhat troubled upon the floor. The sounded upon the floor. The sounds were very significant of the finest intellectual fibre always who go into the best positions, yet it is true that you get together a class of mere Gibeonites and this whose human beings purely intellectual, the difference is at once apparent. The mind becomes assimilated to that with it works in. Those who have had to gain their own living, from protracted familiarity with sordid things, must show it in their manners, and those whose associations have been elegant and refined, retain something of the odor and the glow of the atmosphere in which they have lived.

In the second place, what are the external signs you begin by looking for? Most likely it is the flashing eye, the broad brow, the dilated nostril, and the firm mouth. Apart from these, there is a certain form of the head among successful men of talent—even of very great talent; nor by any means necessarily among men of genius. With regard to these latter, the proper course, one proper course, is to study the essential peculiarity of the upholstery sign when you happen to come across it. It will be admitted, for example, that the eyes of Goethe and the eyes of Napoleon were very striking. But you might find eyes as large and as fine in color among very common people indeed. The point then is, to find out what were the essential peculiarities in the eyes of those two men of genius. The thing which no act of the form, size, and color of their eyes is to give them the essential expression of genius. And then, when you come upon eyes infinite in form, size, and color, you may get chances to find signs of genius in them. I mention the eye in passing; but, in point of fact, I know of no merely facial sign of a high temperament, which are so constantly to be found in the hair, the lips, and the nostrils.

The temperament is the best way of arriving at the true theory of the brain. Two heads similar in regard to size and shape of the brain, will differ materially in respect of energy and cleverness. The craniologist will tell you that this variation is caused by difference in the quantity of the brain, a thing absolutely indeterminate. The following is Spurzheim's classification of temperaments:

The lymphatic, or phlegmatic, temperament is indicated by a pale, white skin, fair hair, roundness of form, and repletion of the cellular tissue; the flesh is soft; the vital actions are languid, the pulse is feeble, and the whole frame indicates slowness and weakness in the vegetative, affective, and intellectual functions.

The sanguine temperament is proclaimed by a tolerable consistency of flesh, moderate plumpness of body, light or chestnut hair, blue eyes, great activity of the arterial system, strong, full, and frequent pulse, and an almost constant countenance. Persons thus constituted are easily affected by external impressions, and possess a greater energy than those of the former temperament.

The Bilious temperament is characterized by black or dark hair, yellowish or brown skin, eyes of moderately full but strong size, and harshly expressed forms. Those endowed with this constitution have strongly marked and decided expression of countenance; they manifest great general activity and functional energy.

The external signs of the nervous temperament are fine thin hair, often inclining to red, delicate health, general emaciation, and exaltation of the muscles; rapidity in the muscular actions; vivacity in the sensations. The nervous system of individuals thus constituted preponderates extremely, and they exhibit great nervous sensibility.

It is often said that, in a mixed assembly, the "lower" order of women can be distinguished from their duller companions by any external signs. This is partially true only, and is open to the question, "What do you mean by the appellation 'clever,' 'intellectual,' or 'womanly?'" Is not people

SARATOGA.

The Great Race Between Bassett and Longfellow.

A Description---Scenes and Remarks.

The Turfmen and Gamesters Present---Morrissey's Place.

Impeachment of Judge Barnard.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 17.

To-day, the notorious George G. Barnard, Judge in the District of New York City, who enjoys a salary of $15,000 per annum,—twice the pay of United States Justices,—is to be tried in the new Town Hall of this village; and, like the sovereign power conscious of itself, the thirty-odd State Senators, and the eight Judges of the Court of Appeals have had their desks and articles of convenience and elegance moved up 38 miles at public expense, and the pretty and substantial Town Hall—which is a brick edifice trimmed with granite, supporting upon the crest of its tower an illuminated clock, and which cost $110,000, bran-new—has been remodelled within to answer the requirements of a Court of Impeachment. It is said that this is the first Justice regularly impeached in the history of the State that costly consideration having been bestowed only upon two Canal Commissioners; but several Judges had been removed by a vote of the Legislature.

Barnard is said to be stopping at the Grand Union Hotel here, in retirement,—that is, living in one of the cloistered cottages which adjoin the hotel, and are approachable by a screened way and have private grounds. I saw trunks, marked "Barnard" merely, coming in two nights ago, and knew the distinctive Barnard they belonged to by the city address.

RABELAIS AND HIS FRIENDS.

This man is a sort of hail-fellow desperado, without any gristle of stability, but with the gamester's and bluffer's pluck, so called. At the challenge of gameness, he would do almost anything violent, and yet be at heart a shrinking thing. This is the kind of talk his fuglemen are giving in advance around the village.

"George is a good-hearted fellow. He would go from here to New York to 'blige a friend. Why, he ain't got no money. I know that week 'fo last he had to sell his diamond pin to pay lawyers. 'F course he's got a income through his father-in-law. 'F course he gets a house and a income on that side. But y' see, he ain't done nothing they kin put their hands on excep' jess 'bligin' his friends. He won't resign. He's jess that kind that never flinches, but it's all a put-up pussycution. Tha's Judge McCunn. Didn't they do enough when they killed him by removing him. Look at that case, now!"

It might be thought, to hear the great reliance Barnard's friends put upon this last argument, that McCunn died of chagrin on purpose to clear Barnard by some entail of sympathy. If Barnard dies, it will be of rum, as McCunn did, and his removal will hardly precipitate that consummation. He is the synonym of Judicial low habits, perversion of authority, and the prostitution of Courts of Law. To look upon, he is a round-headed young man, with bright, wicked black eyes, a trim, strong body, and hair prematurely gray. He is no lawyer in any respectable sense of qualification. The Bar Association of New York is pushing his trial; but he is defended by a big tribe of counsel, and these are working up newspaper-articles in his behalf. The State Senate is a corrupt body; but he will be convicted unless money or politics prevail.

NOTORIOUS POLITICIANS OF THE EMPIRE STATE.

The State Senators whom I have seen are generally either cunning, lithe, oily people, of no dignity, or large, horse-driving, coarse men, who may be said to fulfil the Schenectady man's description of his family's method of livelihood: "harlottin' on the canawl." Many of these big "Senators" are eels and flotsam, who exist upon the State's canal property.

There is another Judge, Curtis, yet to be tried,—a boyish rowdy who will adjourn Court to take a drink, and who was introduced to me about five years ago in the following account of himself:

"Pechescri! I'm the youngest Judge ever on the Bench in the City and County of New York. Fust thing I did, pechescri! was to sock it to them old lawyers who thought they knew it all. How they did squeal!"

The Judge, at the conclusion of this autobiography, said that he should go over to George Hill's (gambling-house) and eat some pheasant. He was 27 years of age, and I never saw anything equal to him, except, perhaps, some of the Federal officials in Utah.

I must say for Barnard that his impulsive weakness, or, as some say, his resentment toward Tammany for not making him Governor of the State, granted that first injunction by which Connolly was enjoined from discharging his official duties.

Bill Tweed, a Senator, is not expected here. A woman is said to have got this old wretch infatuated, as Delilah bound Samson; and, between his miserable passion and her insatiable avarice, his treasure disappears more and more. What a folly is wicked prosperity, after all! It is stealing, as one supposes, another man's box of eels, and finding oneself possessed of an active litter of snakes.

THE HORSE-RACE.

Yesterday I saw the race, and a fine thing it was,—perhaps the greatest race ever run in the world; but it gives a man a twinge of inward pain to think of the great horse, crippled perhaps for life, limping back to the stand beaten, while several people said: "It has broken his heart!" No doubt the animal knew that he was not only wounded, but beaten; and this is worse because Longfellow is one of the quietest, most obedient, cheerful, and beautiful stallions ever beheld. He is no war-colt, to prance and be capricious, but a small black boy is his jockey, about as big as the corner-chap from whom you buy this newspaper, and he races without ado and without apparent labor. After running two miles and a quarter, strictly measured, with his nose all the while at the younger Bassett's crupper, the two making the turns like two wheels upon an axle, he crossed the line in half a second less than four minutes, beating all his previous time, and still the loser by half a second; and—what adds to the nobility of this great racer and to our dislike of this sort of sport—for the last half-mile he ran upon a broken shoe-plate and a sprained ankle. It is not thought that he will ever race again. So think George Wilkes, Morrissey, the stablemen, Cotterell and McDaniel, and the whole number of sporting reporters, like Uncle Joe Elliott, who has seen every great match since 1840. Longfellow does not fall in value, except for betting uses; Bassett, who belongs to five owners, rises to $50,000; and yet, in nearly everybody's affection, Longfellow is the greater horse.

"He is the greatest horse that ever lived," said Fernando Wood, yesterday, "though they should now beat him every day in the week."

Think of the time these nags made: for they made substantially the same time, and Longfellow, being outside, ran the greater distance.

A quarter of a mile, 25 1-2 seconds;
Half a mile, 52 1-4 seconds;
One mile, 1 minute 45 1-2 seconds;
One mile and a half, 2 minutes 35 3-4 seconds;
Two miles, 3 minutes 31 seconds;
Two and one-quarter miles, 3 minutes 59 seconds.

We do not equal this speed with the very swiftest locomotive, and, for the same distance, these horses would have passed a passenger train going above the average speed. It was a fearful test for living, sensible sinews, and by such constraint, one after another, all our great racers are laid up.

THE HORSES, THEIR OWNERS, AND JOCKEYS.

These two horses were born less than one mile from each other, in Kentucky,—Longfellow being the son of imported Leamington, and Bassett of the great Lexington, who ran four miles in 7 minutes and 19 3-4 seconds, and is still alive, at the age of 23, and the father of above 1,200 horses. Bassett was the property of a shrewd, sanguine, and successful stock-breeder named David McDaniel, formerly of Richmond, Va., now of Paterson, N. J. McDaniel, being in want of money, sometime ago sold three-fifths of the horse to Joe Daniels, Harry Bassett, Brewster and Hubbard, his friends or relatives. Longfellow is a large and powerful animal, dark brown or nearly black, with white hind feet, a white blaze down his nose, and powerful shoulders and neck. He is of a quiet, self-collected, intelligent nature, a bachelor at 5 years of age, and he beat Kingfisher last year (Belmont's $15,000 horse), and Harry Bassett this summer at Long Branch. He was beaten by Helmbold last summer, but in much slower time than he ran yesterday, and nobody was satisfied with the race. He is the property of a very ignorant old man named John Harper, is ridden by a black boy aged about 15, and he received his name from Dr. Weldon, a horse-fancier, in obedience to old Harper's desire to name a school of horses with the initial letter L.

Harry Bassett is a long, frisky, speedful chestnut colt, 4 years old, with white feet, indifferently equal in temper, and at 3 years old he had achieved such a career that everybody predicted he would beat Longfellow [illegible] season. He has an even, gamesome [illegible] of running, has won more money than Longfellow, but is thought to be not so strong or perfect, and to lack the steady and attractive nature of the older horse.

THE PRIZES AND THE POOLS.

Bassett commanded in the "pools," up to within ten minutes of the race, but a little more than one-third the sum obtainable for Longfellow. His owners had either no confidence or no money, and the sporting fraternity,—Morrissey and his group only excepted,—"coppered" or bet against their former favorite. Morrissey, with the tenacity of his nature, still adhered to the horse on which he had lost $10,000 at Long Branch.

This celebrated sporting man is the Chief Marshal of Saratoga, and his gambling property here approaches in proportions the largest *casinos* of Rhenish Europe. It consists of a large brick edifice, three stories high, denominated "The Saratoga Club," to which is attached a restaurant of superior character, where anybody may eat who pays, *a la carte*. The habit of free suppers, to encourage gambling, is now dispensed with as encouraging loafers, and being a "loud" and unnecessary form of hospitality.

Attached to the side of the Club House is the new gambling hall, an edifice in itself elegantly fitted up, to which all are welcome but the residents of Saratoga, and these Morrissey scrupulously routs out,—pledging himself, in return for protection, to shed no drop of Saratoga blood. The spot where these dark palaces of hazard stand, is opposite the park of the Congress Spring, in that low valley, or dell, through which the outlet of the precious mineral springs seeks the way to Saratoga Lake. Old and leafy trees overhang the gambling room, and there are no houses immediately adjacent. To secure the whole plot, or square, up to the street (Putnam or Front,) which separates him from the massive block of the Congress Hall Hotel, Mr. Morrissey has built on that side a second gambling-house, which he calls "For the Public,"—a frame cottage, neat and cool, and hammocked all round, without the windows, with striped canvass shades; and next to this is a similar building, three-stories high, parading ground-glass lamps before the door marked, "Saratoga Racing Association.—Pool Room. John Morrissey;" while a sign to the same effect stands above the door in the rich plate-glass. Here the easy and popular form of pool-betting is conducted, in Morrissey's interest, by a peripatetic Irishman, now a homestead-owner in Saratoga, named Doctor Underwood. Pool-betting, as you know, simply consists in selling at auction the selection of horses at their relative suppositious value, and the horse which wins brings all the stakes to his purchaser. From twenty to one hundred of these pools will be disposed of on the eve of an exciting race, the selling continuing also upon the race track. The pool-seller takes a commission from the winners of about 4 per cent. It is supposed that not more than $80,000 changed hands on Bassett's victory,—so Underwood would get of this, perhaps, $900.

He is a simple-hearted, rich-brogued Irish turfman, who is followed around the country by a train of his fox-hunting countrymen, all hopeful that he will give them a good chance.

Thus Morrissey has fathered into his hands the whole sporting patronage of Saratoga, and he has real estate here worth, perhaps $300,000. He owns nearly one-half the splendid race-track, on which the best time has been made in the country; he recently sold out one-half interest in his games for $100,000; he possesses two superb hotel sites, on two sides of Congress Park; and he has completely achieved security amongst the citizens by the good order he maintains, and his power to suppress all other forms of violence and vice. He is feared and believed. He keeps the laws, and concludes truce with those laws he does not keep. He is diligent, prudent and unconquerable, but never forward. He is rich, and has been a member of Congress. The leading men of the turf associate with him, and he maintains a rough chivalry which suits them. In spite of his profession, he is, within its limits, not a "smart," but very nearly a great man. Ignorant and strong, he took his fist and mashed his way to fortune; his only school was wagering his strength and tact, and, pursuing these methods to their limits, he became a gambler. But we have never had in the North such a gambler. He keeps his blind, dogged courage still, and, all unarmed, appalls by his threat and the bull-dog that is in it.

At these lighted pool-rooms of Morrissey, imagine the night and morning before the race, the timid contest going on between the backers of Longfellow and Bassett; the blackboard chalked with the separate fields of racers; and the growing populace which bets on every great event of chance or skill, investing its money. Then, at 1 o'clock next day, see 8,000 orderly people on the race track, nearly the whole number seated in the cool Grand Stand, and be ready for

THE RACE.

I shall not describe this race, except through my eyes. You have read the time-table, and the expensive jargon of the turf. This is a novice's testimony:

The horse Longfellow appears all swaddled in common blankets, and there is a decorous cheer. Morrissey's horse, Defender, which is also to run, appears likewise, and there is no cheer. In a few minutes, the small black boy, in a dirty yellow skull-cap and yellow jacket, mounts the small saddle, filled in the linings with plates of lead for weights, and the long brown horse bowls up the track a quarter of a mile to the starting point, cheered again as he passes the Grand Stand.

"Where is Bassett?" cry the ladies.

Bassett is seen in the extreme quarter, his jockey, Roe, in a red cap, mounted upon him, dashing along, in a rocking-horse sort of gait, toward the same starting-point. We see a little confused arranging of the pair, their heads turned away from the direction they are to take, and then, in two minutes, a flag waves and drops. Both horses turn and bound toward us. In less time than a thought can get nucleus, they are right opposite the Grand Stand, running beautifully, the long brown body of Longfellow defined against the chestnut galloper, who has the advantage of the inner circle.

"Now you'll see the black pass him at the third quarter!"

The two horses go round precisely in the same relative position, Longfellow a quarter length further up, his jockey pulling him back very hard, so that we see the yellow cap back near the brown stallion's crupper, while Roe rides nearly straight in his saddle. So interlocked, not an inch of change occurring, they turn into the mile and a quarter, and pass the stand again, a wild and vanishing sight to all who shout and watch there. Nine-tenths of the people look only at Longfellow as the vision goes by, galloping so easily, and nearly covering the other horse with his long dimensions.

"Bassett holds his own wonderfully. By George! it's no walk over," as Dave McDaniel said. He won't leave the brown horse, confound him! if he could do it. They're galloping better than they were at the Branch."

Such from a partisan of Bassett, down on the quarter stretch, where we see all the turfmen of the country; the long, blooded-looking Marylander, William Travis; the low-set, limping, pleasant-faced Belmont, the Rothschild of our turf; the Providence sporting man and owner of Helmbold, Babcock; the pop-eyed, medium-sized, hereditary horse-fancier, Governor Bowie; the lean, half-moon faced, mild-mannered South Carolinian, Bacon, whose main of game-cocks is more remarkable than the speed of his horses; Leonard Jerome, tall, square-set, and indifferent, strutting about in pumps; Commodore Vanderbilt, sitting still on the steps, with a cynical sort of smile, gazing; Cotterell, of the Mobile stock-farm; and young Connor, the sporting authority of the Metarie Course at New Orleans; Kentuckians without number,—Robinson, John Mogan's ex Quarter master Zeb Ward, Weldon; the gamesters who are so thick with the horsemen physically and socially that you do not know which from which, as Price McGrath and John Chamberlain, owners of the Branch club-house and track, and Morrissey, Ranson, Green & Co., of Saratoga. All these watch the horses rounding into the last half mile with less expressive, but not less real anxiety, than the novitiate multitude; and in our newspaper-stand an English sporting reporter, glass in hand, cries the changes as he steadily follows the pair, while another man with a stop-watch tells the time at every quarter-pole.

Nothing do I see but two horses' heads, the reddish nose and neck still covering the black, until they come round the last turn, and then an Englishman says:

"He kawn't crawl up on Bassett! Bassett is still ahead! *Bassett wins!* He does win! Yes, he will win!"

And now everybody is up. The two jockeys are up with whip and spur. The horses flounder down the homestretch, Longfellow laboring still behind. We all believe he will still, with a mighty bound, achieve a miracle and cross the line of victory the foremost. But the light horse, still gaily whisking, as if comforted with the sound of his companion's feet and breath so close behind, rocks along like the colt that he is, and as he passes the pole nearly a length ahead, his white jockey, in revenge for some "guying" of which the negro was guilty at Long Branch, bends his head, looks into the darkey's face, and smiles maliciously.

A very few people show joy upon the homestretch. Some negro stablemen throw up their caps, Harry Bassett (the man) and McDaniel are congratulated by their friends. The ladies wave handkerchiefs, of course. But those who half suspected it before see the splendid form of the loser come limping up to the judges' stand pitching as if about to fall upon his head.

"He has broken his heart!" said somebody.

Not so. With the heart of a hero he has run this race upon a sprained fore-ankle and a bent horseshoe.

"And now, sir," says the Englishman with the glass, turning around, "you've seen, sir, the greatest race of this age, and, I have no doubt, the last appearance on the turf of the greatest horse America has produced."

FINIS.

From this intense study of brute competition I looked up as out of some kitchen or hot-iron furnace to the fair sight of the mountains of Vermont, blue and wooded, standing across the north, and saw the pine trees steadily wave nearer the eye, within the track, like old experts and time-keepers in matters of this sort,—never surprised and never inattentive. A woman's quiet voice, talking to her husband in a little interval of silence, said:

"I declare I feel a little guilty to have been sitting here enjoying the wickedness of killing a good horse just for pleasure! Don't you?"

POSTSCRIPT.

The left fore-ankle of the horse Longfellow is permanently disabled, and the tendons which support it are broken down. Persons who visited the horse last night say that he was standing with the injured leg bent, and the blood-vessels in the shoulder working, but "He was dumb, and he opened not his mouth." John Harper says he drove one foot into the other at the turn when first starting off,—for these horses are started facing the wrong way,—and that he actually ran the whole race in the extraordinary time described upon three sound legs and one broken-down leg. His plates were old ones, had probably been worn thin, and one of them bent back like tin. For breeding uses he is valuable as ever, and will be discharged from violent exercise and hereafter lead a wholly epicurean life. GATH.

EVENTIDE.

For The Chicago Tribune.

Come! 'tis the Sunset-hour; the shadows deep'n;
Pale bars of gold lay 'long the crimson West;
The Day's last smile reluctant steals away,
And Nature sinks in calm and dewy rest.
Come! 'tis the Twilight-hour. I would be keeping
A tryst with thee, my beautiful, my own,
Beneath the willows, gently, sadly drooping,
Where rolls the river, moonlit and alone.

Come! 'tis the Eventide. In glimmering glory
Fall the moonbeams' misty waves of light,
While countless stars, their lonely vigils keeping,
Burn in beauty on the brow of Night.
Come! 'tis the Trysting-hour. My spirit, weary,
Yearns impatient for thy witching smile,
Which, in an hour so heavenlike as this,
Doth ev'ry care in mercy sweet beguile.

Come! the shadows beckon where the whispering zephyrs
Murmur softly to the nestling leaves,
While dark-brow'd Even, with deft fingers, gently
A web of silver o'er the still Earth weaves.
Come! 'tis the hour of Beauty, and I would be keeping
A tryst with thee, my beautiful, my own,
Beneath the willows, fondly, sadly drooping,
Where rolls the river, moonlit and alone.

OWEN M. WILSON, JR.

CHICAGO, July, 1872.

THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

It is a trite saying, in which, probably, there is a good leaven of truth, that Englishmen love a Lord.

It may safely be asserted, on the same principle, that we—independent Britons though we are—all have a strong respect for those time-honored distinctions which the Sovereign thinks fit on certain occasions to confer on distinguished subjects.

Few men object to being made Baronets, and still fewer to be ingrafted to the Peerage; but the highest eminence of all is to be installed a K. G.

Let there be a vacant Garter, and the excitement of expectation is greater among those most interested than disturbs the whole bar when the woolsack is empty, and the momentous question is abroad as to who is to be the next Lord Chancellor.

There is much in the history of this most noble Order of the Garter which is interesting.

Although not the most ancient, the Order of the Garter is one of the most famous military orders in Europe. Founded by Edward III., it was established as the crowning point of honor among the valiant knights of those troublous days. Selden says that it exceeds in majesty, honor and fame all chivalrous orders in the world. Shakspeare almost puts the Garter before the crown in precedence of knightly honor, as witness the passage in that remarkable scene in "Richard III.":

K. Rich. Now, by my George, my Garter, and my crown—
Q. Eliz. Profaned, dishonored, and the third usurped.
K. Rich. I swear—
Q. Eliz. By nothing; for this is no oath.
Thy George, profaned, hath lost his holy honor;
Thy Garter, blemished, pawned his knightly virtue;
Thy crown, usurped, disgraced his kingly glory.

The precise date of the foundation of the Order of the Garter, and the exact circumstances connected with its institution, are not very clearly known. About the Garter, as about most other things venerable and ancient, there hangs much of the mysterious air of tradition.

The annals of the order, previous to the fourth year of the reign of Henry V., are lost. Much has thus been left to mere conjecture in connection with the history of the order.

Froissart's account of its institution is about as interesting—and perhaps, on the whole, as trustworthy—as that of any other authority. It is contained in the 213th chapter of his "Chronicles," and is entitled—

"How the King of England founded a Chapel of St. George, and ordained the Feast of the Blue Garter to be annually therein celebrated;" and continues—

"At this time, Edward, King of England, resolved to rebuild the great castle of Windsor, formerly built and founded by King Arthur, and where was first set up and established the noble Round Table, from whence so many valiant men and knights had issued forth to perform feats of arms and prowess throughout the world. And the said King created an Order of Knights, to consist of himself, his children, and the bravest of his land. They were to be in number forty, and to be called 'Knights of the Blue Garter;' their feast to be kept and solemnized at Windsor annually on St. George's Day. And in order to constitute this festival, the King of England assembled Earls, Barons, and Knights from his whole realm, and signified to them his purpose and great desire to found the same. In this they joyfully concurred; for it appeared to them to be an honorable undertaking, and calculated to nourish affection among them. Then were elected forty knights, known and celebrated as the bravest of all the rest; and they bound themselves to the King under their seals, by oath and fealty, to keep the feast, and obey the ordinances which should be agreed upon and devised. And the King caused a Chapel of St. George to be built and founded, within the Castle of Windsor, established canons therein for the service of God, and provided and endowed them with a good and liberal revenue. And in order that the said feast might be promulgated in all countries, the King of England sent his heralds to publish and proclaim the same in France, Scotland, Burgundy, Hainault, Flanders, Brabant, and the German Empire, granting to all knights and esquires who should be willing to come safe conduct until fifteen days after the feast. And there was to be held at this feast a jousting by forty knights within the lists against all comers; and also by forty esquires. And this feast was to be celebrated on St. George's Day next coming, which would be in the year of grace one thousand three hundred and forty-four, at Windsor Castle. And the Queen of England, accompanied by three hundred ladies and damsels, all noble and gentlewomen, and uniformly apparelled, were to be present."

Objections have been made by some writers on the subject to Froissart's testimony. Arguing from the error in the manuscripts of this old chronicler respecting the number of the primary companions of the order, which was not, as Froissart says, "forty," but twenty-six, including the sovereign, Elias Ashmole and other historians of the order have inferred that Froissart's chronology is not to be depended upon, and that he has unwittingly confounded the year of the first feast with that of the entertainment of the knights assembled on occasion of the jousts—Windsor being, in both cases, the place of celebration. But a later writer well suggests that a possible mistake of the transcribers of the original manuscript—which may have arisen from the incident that "forty" knights were said to have been appointed to tilt within the lists—may account for the discrepancy.

But as we said before, the exact facts connected with the original institution of the order must always remain more or less matter of surmise and conjecture.

We will now pass to some of the theories which have been urged for the adoption of a garter as the symbol of the order.

Polydor Vergil was, as far as we have discovered, the first who asserted—possibly upon a vague hint of Mondonus Belvaleti, a Cluniac friar, in the reign of Edward IV., that the foundation had been in honor of the female sex—that the garter of the Queen, or of some lady of the Court, falling off casually while she danced at one of the Court balls, the monarch had taken it from the ground; and observing the smiles of the courtiers at what might have been considered an act of gallantry, had exclaimed, "Honi soit qui mal y pense!" adding that the Garter should soon be held in such high estimation, that they would account themselves happy if permitted to wear it.

The object of the King's attention on this occasion has been imagined by Speed, Baker, and Camden—upon the sole authority, as it would seem, of Polydor Vergil—to have a Countess of Salisbury; and the learned Selden, following in the same dubious track, conjectured that the lady was Joan Plantagenet, the fair maid of Kent, whom he designates Countess of Kent and Salisbury, without adverting to the facts that she did not succeed to the former title until after the death of her brother John, Earl of Kent, in 1351, and that she never had any legal interest in the latter.

The general opinion, however, seems to be that the Garter was intended as an emblem of the tie or union of warlike qualities to be employed in the assertion of the founder's claim to the French crown.

The motto has been somewhat fancifully conceived as a retort of shame or defiance upon him who should think ill of the enterprise, or of those whom the King had selected as the instruments of its accomplishment; and Windsor Castle being Edward's birth-place, he determined to render it more illustrious by making it the place of celebration for all solemnities connected with the order.

But passing on to the more defined history of the order, we come upon some odd facts. In the reign of Henry IV., John de Werchin, the renowned Seneschal of Hainault, in an address to the King, challenged the whole order severally to the single combat. In his challenge, he states that he had read the history of King Arthur and the Knights of his Order of the Round Table, and also heard that a certain King of England had revived that association by founding an order called the Garter, then still flourishing; and the writer, presuming that the noble knights of that fraternity were desirous of imitating their prototypes of the Round Table in the encouragement of young knights in chivalric exercises, he being yet unpractised in the noble profession, desired to invite them severally to a personal encounter with him, in the presence of the King or of his eldest son, on certain conditions, on a day to be fixed, at some place within about forty miles from London.

This wholesale challenge the King courteously refused, but offered to permit one of the Knights of the Garter to accept his challenge on an appointed day within the walls of London.

Werchin came to London with a magnificent retinue, and the jousts were held in Smithfield in 1408. His opponent was John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, who, by his victory over the intrepid seneschal, vindicated the honor of the order which he represented.

One early Knight of the Garter, however, has not come down to posterity with so much glory attached to his name.

It is not, perhaps, generally known that the original of Shakspeare's famous character of Sir John Falstaff was a K. G. in his day.

On St. George's Day, 1426, the annual feast of the order was kept at Windsor, the Duke of Bedford acting as deputy for the sovereign.

A vacancy had occurred, through the death of the Earl of Westmoreland, and two candidates were presented for election to the vacant Garter. These were Sir John Fastolf (the Falstaff of Shakspeare,) and Sir John Radcliffe. At the election the votes were found to be equal for each candidate, and the Duke of Bedford gave the casting vote in favor of the chivalrous Fastolf.

But, for the credit of the order, it must be allowed that Fastolf was not so unworthy or so cowardly a knight as the Falstaff of whom he is supposed to have been the prototype. The real Sir John Fastolf was by no means an ordinary man as regards the true qualities of a soldier. He held many places of trust and importance in Ireland. For his bravery in Agincourt, where he was wounded, he received a grant of land in Normandy; and he distinguished himself gallantly at the siege of Orleans, in the conflict of the English with the fanatic Joan of Arc.

But the stain upon his honor is due to his asserted flight at the battle of Patay, in 1429. Old MS. chronicles yet extant throw some palliation over the brave old knight's seeming disgrace. The French, we are told, composed of about 6,000 men, under the command of the Maid of Orleans, the Duke of Alencon, and other captains, observing the approach of the English, formed themselves in order of battle upon a small eminence. The English, having also disposed themselves in battle array, sent two heralds to challenge the enemy to descend from their position; but were answered that, it being late, they might take their rest until the morrow. In the morning, battle was joined on the field of Patay. The English were overpowered by numbers, and fled. Fastolf was urged to save himself, as the day was irretrievably lost. He, however, desired at all hazards to renew the conflict, declaring his resolution to abide the issue in whatever manner it might please God to order it; saying that he preferred death or capture to a disgraceful flight and the abandonment of his remaining retinue. But having ascertained that Talbot was a prisoner, and all his people slain, and that 2,000 of the English had fallen, and 200 been made prisoners, he took the road towards Estampes; and, adds the relator whose version of the affair we have given—"Et moy je le suivis."

On the day following the battle, news reached the Duke of Bedford, at Paris, of the defeat of his army, the capture of Talbot, and the flight of Fastolf. Fastolf was ordered to report himself to the Regent at Paris, where he was severely reprimanded, and deprived of the Order of the Garter, which he wore. The Duke, however, having afterwards received a report of the remonstrances made by our knight to his companions in the Council, and other reasonable and approved excuses, the Garter was, "par sentence de procez," restored to him.

In the character, therefore, which the immortal dramatist has chosen to give, under such a slight variation of name, of the unlucky knight, we must almost own that Shakspeare—as in the case of his humpbacked, deformed Richard III.—drew too recklessly upon the exaggerated traditions of his own time.

While upon the subject of the disgrace which any Knight of the Garter may be supposed guilty of bringing upon his order, we will quote from Elias Ashmole some of the regulations affecting the degradation of a knight companion:

"The ensigns of the order are not to be withdrawn from a knight during life, unless guilty of some of those marks of reproach set down in King Henry VIII.'s statutes—viz., heresy, treason, or flying from battle. It has sometimes been found that prodigality has been made a fourth point, when a knight has so wasted his estate as to be incapable of supporting his dignity. The pretence for divesting William, Lord Paget, 6 Edward VI., was his not being a gentleman of blood both by father and mother. But felony comes not within the compass of this statute, as not being expressly mentioned among the reproaches there summed up. And so it was adjudged in a chapter, 14 Jac. I., in the case of Robert, Earl of Somerset, then lately condemned for that fact, whereon his hatchments were not removed.

"When a knight companion is found guilty of any of the offences mentioned in King VIII.'s statutes, he is usually degraded at the next chapter, of which the Sovereign gives the knights companions previous notice, and then commands Garter to attend such of them as are appointed to go to the convict knight, who in a solemn manner first takes from him the George and Riband, and then his Garter; and at the ensuing feast of St. George, or sooner, if the Sovereign appoint it, publication of his crimes and degradation is [illegible].

"Next, Garter, by warrant to that purpose, takes down his achievement, on which service he is vested in his coat of arms, and the officers standing about him—Black Rod also present. First, Garter reads aloud the instruments of degradation; after which one of the heralds—who is placed ready on a ladder set to the back of the convict knight's stall—at the words *expelled, and put from among the arms*, takes his crest and violently casts it down into the choir, after that his banner and sword; and when the publication is read out, all the officers of arms spurn the achievements out of the choir into the body of the church; first the sword, then the banner, and last of all the crest; so out of the west door, thence to the bridge, and over into the ditch. And thus it was done at the degradation of Edward Duke, 13 Henry VIII.

"The plates are likewise taken down from their stalls and carried away."

We will conclude our passing gossip on this most ancient distinction of the Garter with a few of the facts connected with the government of the order.

The number of knights companions was originally twenty-six, including the Sovereign, who is chief of the order. In 1786, a statute was passed to the effect that this number should be irrespective of Princes of the royal family and illustrious foreigners on whom the distinction might be conferred.

The officers of the order are a Prelate, Chancellor, Registrar, King-at-Arms, and Usher of the Black Rod, besides others of inferior rank. At their head is the Prelate, who is always the Bishop of Winchester; next is the Chancellor, who, till 1837, was the Bishop of Salisbury but is now the Bishop of Oxford, in consequence of Berkshire—and, of course, Windsor—being transferred to that diocese. The Dean of Windsor is registrar *ex officio*. The fourth officer is Garter King-at-Arms.

The Garter carries the rod and sceptre at the feast of St. George—the protector of the order—when the Sovereign is present. He notifies the election of new knights, attends the solemnity of their installation, carries the Garter to foreign Princes and others, and he is the principal officer of the College of Arms and chief of the heralds. All these officers, except the Prelate, have fees and pensions.

The chapter meet annually on St. George's Day (23d April), in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, when the installations take place, and the knights' banners are suspended.

The habit and insignia are, first the Garter of blue velvet, inscribed with the familiar motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pensé," in golden letters, with a buckle and pendant of gold, richly chased. This is worn on the left leg, below the knee. Then the mantle of blue velvet, lined with white taffeta, and on the left breast a star is embroidered. From the collar, consisting of twenty six pieces, each in the form of a garter, hangs the George, a figure of the patron saint of England, engaged in his fabled encounter with the dragon.

According to Haydn, the collar, which weighs twenty ounces of pure gold, was introduced by Henry VIII.

Until the reign of Charles II., the riband, with a smaller George, used to be worn round the neck; but Charles ordered it in future to be worn from the left shoulder, coming under the right arm. In the reign of the same monarch was introduced the silver star of eight points, to be worn by the knights on their left sides; and by the statutes of the order they are not to appear in public without their Garter, lesser George, and star, except upon the principal and solemn feasts, when they were to wear their collars.—*Once a Week.*

APHRODITE.

The wind that swept along the shore
In one grand pean died away,
And with the last faint echo of its roar
Far o'er the deep there 'rose the break of day;
The heavy storm-clouds parted right and left,
Red burned the flashes through the rugged cleft.

And then the sun clomb in the sky,
To send a broad'ning crimson track
Across the waves to where the wet sands lie,
A glistening scythe that cuts the bold waves back
And now and then, with quick'ning interval,
Gleamed through the waves a light most magical.

And now the day was well begun,
The sunrise rays had left the sea,
The shamefaced clouds had fled before the sun,
Of fairest blue the heavenly canopy;
'Twas then a wave that overtopped the rest
Surged on, and bore the Goddess on its crest.

She crouched within a monster shell,
Her blue-black hair around her clung,
As shaking off a heaven-created spell,
With sudden motion to her feet she sprung;
And iridescent gleams of green and gold
Flashed from the shell in glories manifold.

Abroad her massy hair she threw
And bared her white limbs to the day,
With happy wonder in her eyes' deep blue
She glanced around the circle of the bay;
And from the inner chambers of the shell,
A sweet Æolian music 'gan to swell,

Then when her shell-car touched the strand
She scanned the fertile valleys o'er,
And glad at heart, she raised her pink-white hand
And sang, "I love, I love," and evermore
With that sweet song and those sweet words doth ring
The world where Aphrodite seeks her king.

—*G. Christoph Davies in the Dark Blue.*

JUPITER A MINIATURE SUN.

Now, heat is the only form of force which could account for the formation of the enormous masses of cloud suspended in the atmosphere of Jupiter. And it seems difficult to conceive that the clouds could be maintained at a great height above the real surface of the planet unless that surface were intensely hot—as hot perhaps as red-hot iron. If we supposed this to be the case we should find at once an explanation of the ruddy aspect of the dark belts. Nor would the change of the great equatorial belt from white to red imply more than that, owing to some unknown cause, clouds had not formed during the last two years over the planet's equatorial zone, or, having formed, had been dispersed in some way. We need not even imagine a complete dispersion, since the best telescopes and notably Mr. Buckingham's fine twenty-one inch refractor, have shown always a multitude of minute cloud-like objects over the ruddy equatorial zone.

But the idea of a red-hot planet, or of a planet partially red-hot, will appear at a first view too *bizarre* to be entertained even for a moment. We have been so accustomed to regard Jupiter and Saturn as other worlds, that the mind is disposed to reject the conception that they can be so intensely heated as to be utterly unfit to be the abode of living creatures.

This unwillingness to accept startling ideas is not to be altogether reprehended, since it prevents the mind from forming rash and baseless speculations. Yet we must not suffer this mental habitude, excellent though it may be in its proper place, to interfere with the admission of conclusions which seem based on trustworthy evidence. Let us then inquire whether the startling hypothesis to which we have been led by the study of observed facts may not be found to be in agreement with other facts not yet considered.

It will be obvious that if the real globe of Jupiter is thus intensely heated, a portion of the planet's light must be inherent. Therefore we might expect that the planet would shine somewhat more brightly than a globe of equal size and similarly placed, shining merely by reflecting the sun's light. Now two series of good observations have been made upon the luminosity of Jupiter. One was made by the late Prof. Bond, of America, the other by Dr. Zollner, of Germany. According to the former, Jupiter shines more brightly than he would if he reflected the whole of the light falling upon him! According to the latter, and more trustworthy series, Jupiter does not indeed shine quite so brightly as Prof. Bond supposed, but the planet yet shines three times as brightly as a globe of equal size would shine, if similarly placed, but constituted like Mars, and four times as brightly as such a globe would shine if constituted like our moon. Jupiter shines in fact very nearly as brightly as though he were constituted like one of our terrestial clouds!

This result is highly significant. If Jupiter showed no belts and shone with a pure white color, we could explain it at once by simply regarding Jupiter as wholly cloud-covered or snow-covered—for snow and cloud shine with nearly equal lustre when similarly illuminated. But the great dark belts which occupy so large a proportion of the planet's disc altogether negative this supposition. We seem compelled to believe that some considerable portion of the planet's lustre is inherent.

And after all, let us remember that the theory that Jupiter is an intensely heated globe—a theory to which we have been led by the consideration of many observed facts, and which in its turn suggests very satisfactory explanations of other observed facts—would merely show that, as Jupiter and Saturn hold an intermediate position between the sun and the minor planets in respect of size, so those giant orbs hold a corresponding position in respect of inherent heat. Roughly speaking, the earth is 8,000 miles, the sun 840,000 miles in diameter, and Jupiter with his diameter of 82,000 miles comes midway between these orbs. Now, the sun is at a white heat, and the earth gives out only what is called obscure heat, and if Jupiter's globe is at a red heat, he again comes midway between the sun and the earth.

We should be led by the theory here maintained to regard the major planets which travel outside the zone of asteroids as in a sense secondary suns. So viewed, they could not be regarded as orbs fit for the support of living creatures. Yet, as each of them is a centre of a scheme of dependent worlds, of dimensions large enough to supply room for many millions of living creatures, we should not merely find a *raison d'être* for the outer planets, but we should be far better able to explain their purpose in the scheme of creation than on any theory hitherto put forward respecting them. Jupiter as an abode of life is a source of wonder and perplexity, and his satellites seem scarcely to serve any useful purpose. He appears as a bleak and desolate dwelling-place, and they together supply him with scarcely a twentieth part of the light which we receive from our moon at full. But regarding Jupiter as a miniature sun, not indeed possessing any large degree of inherent lustre, but emitting a considerable quantity of heat, we recognize in him the ruler of a scheme of subordinate orbs, whose inhabitants would require the heat which he affords to eke out the small supply which they receive directly from the sun.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

—The old James K. Polk mansion, in Tennessee, is being remodelled into a splendid modern residence.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 20.

The local money market was in much the same condition to-day as for several days past. The supply of loanable funds is considerably in excess of the wants of borrowers, and more is placed in the hands of street brokers than usual. The rate of interest is still quoted at 10 per cent; though first-class business paper has been discounted at less than that figure within the past two days. There is but little demand for the country, and the movement of currency in that direction is light; the demand from the interior is expected to improve ere long.

There would be less unoccupied capital here if the banks did not discourage the speculation in grain that has been so rampant this summer. Several applications for loans to speculate in produce have been recently refused, the banks preferring to hold the money idle. The corner in pork is said to be principally manipulated by outside capital. The Eastward movement of grain is conducted by only a few men, although bank accommodations are willingly extended to all legitimate shippers.

Eastern exchange is again a shade easier to-day, sales between banks being principally made at par rates. Over the counter exchange was sold at 1-10 of 1 per cent premium, and bought at 1-10 of per cent discount. The movement either way was light for the season, not much being either offered or wanted.

The following was the business of the Chicago Clearing House during the past week:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$3,681,341.86	$289,372.07
Tuesday	2,037,146.46	300,777.33
Wednesday	3,653,857.92	378,344.43
Thursday	3,119,124.64	230,047.69
Friday	3,193,340.91	401,164.69
Saturday	3,434,984.17	338,643.26
Total	$20,101,465.79	$1,938,349.04
Corresponding week last year	25,174,963.38	1,701,020.73

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	117⅜	117⅝
5-20s of '62	115	115⅜
5-20s of '64	115	115⅜
5-20s of '65	115	116
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114¼	114½
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	114⅜	114⅝
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	114¼	114½
10-40s	112	112⅜
United States 5s (new issue)	112⅞	113¼
United States Currency 6s	114⅜	114¾
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s		100 and int.
Chicago City 7s		100 and int.
Cook County 7s		100 and int.
Illinois County and Town 10s		95@98
Eastern Exchange		1-10 dis-par 1-10 prem
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	109¼@110	110@110¾
Gold Exchange	114	114¼@114⅜
Gold and Gold Coupons	114	114¼
Money on Govern'ts and Gold		7 P ct.
Silver	103@104	
Land Warrants		
160s not war 1812	177	187
120s not war 1812	134	143
80s not war 1812	93	98
40s not war 1812	44	48
Agricultural College Land Scrip		175@180

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Watson:

Banks.	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	135	....
Fifth National Bank	135	....
Commercial National Bank	140	....
German National Bank	122	....
Corn Exchange Nat'l Bank	115	....
Cook Co. National Bank	105	....
National Bank of Illinois	108	110
Miscellaneous.		
Chicago City Railway	168	187½
West Division Railway	195	200
North Division Railway	109	....
Pullman Palace Car	110	112
Babcock Extinguisher	....	106
Elgin Watch Company	101	105
Cook County 7s	....	100 &int
Chicago City 7s	....	100 &int
Chamber of Commerce	99	100
Insurance.		
Traders'	109	110

Sales.

$16,400 Chicago City Railway		165@166
$12,800 Cook County National Bank		105
$12,300 Chamber of Commerce		98@99
$2,000 Chicago Gas Light and Coke Co		100

The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* says:

Much of the business prosperity which characterized the past six months, was the logical result of cheaper money; and cheaper money was the creature of competition from Eastern and foreign funds seeking investment in California securities. When our overflowing domestic products shall have been marketed and their values realized, there will be large accessions to our loanable means, which freshened enterprise will take hold of and employ in permanent improvements that will render us still more self-sustaining. At present writing the market is easy and well supplied,—rates remaining steady at 1a1 1-4 per cent per month in commercial, and 10 per cent per annum in savings banks. Since the rains ceased and communication with interior points and the mines became regular, bullion has been constantly in good supply.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Gold opened at 114½; sold up to 114⅝, and closed dull at 114½@114⅝. Loans were 1 to 2 per cent for carrying. The daily clearings were $45,000,000. The specie shipments to-day were $704,592; for the week, $4,941,026.

Money easy at 3 to 4.

The bank statement to-day was favorable, showing an increase in the legal reserve of $315,078.

Governments were dull and steady all day at yesterday's prices.

State bonds were dull and heavy; Tennessees weak; Missouri 6s heavy.

The stock market opened at about last night's prices, and in some cases ¼ per cent better. St. Paul was strong, and sold at 56½ on first call. Pacific Mail sold up to 78½; Erie to 53½. Panama was strong and sold up to 119, against 118¼ yesterday. In the afternoon the market was quiet and closed dull.

Sterling 109¾.

Governments.			
Coupons, '81	117½	Coupons, '67	115¼
Coupons, '62	115¾	Coupons, '68	114¾
Coupons, '64	115¾	10-40s	112⅝
Coupons, '65	116	Currency 6s	114⅝
Coupons, new	114⅛	New 5s	112⅛
State bonds:			
Missouri	94	Virginia, old	44
Tennessee, old	73	North Carolina, old	30
Tennessee, new	73½	North Carolina, new	20
Virginia, new	50		
Stocks:			
Canton	97	St. Paul	56
W. U. Telegraph	75½	St. Paul preferred	79
Quicksilver	42	Wabash	76½
Adams Express	94	Wabash preferred	87
Wells & Fargo	88	Fort Wayne	95
Am. M. U. Ex	74½	Terre Haute	20
U. S. Express	87½	Terre Haute prefd	40
Pacific Mail	78½	Chicago & Alton	117
New York Central	97½	C. & A. preferred	120
N. Y. Central scrip	97	O. & M.	46½
Erie	51	C. C. & C.	93
Erie preferred	74½	C. B. & Q.	129
Harlem	115	Lake Shore	93½
Harlem preferred	100	Indiana Central	35½
Michigan Central	112	Ill. Cent.	132
Pittsburgh	89	Union Pac. stocks	38
Northwestern	74½	Union Pac. bonds	101
Northwestern pfd	91	Cent. Pacific do	99
Rock Island	111½	Del., Lack. & West.	105
N. J. Central	105	Boston, H. & Erie	7½

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Friday, July 20, 1872.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lots 46 to 48, in Block 10, of Morton's e ½ of n w ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13, dated July 15; consideration, $1,300.

Superior st, e of and near Kingsbury st, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated May 1 1871; consideration, $1,600.

West Twelfth st, 25 ft w of Lincoln st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated May 22; consideration, $1,000.

West Twelfth st, 49 ft w of Lincoln st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated May 22; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 10, in Block 2 of Harrison's Block 1 and 2, in Sec 19, 39, 14, dated July 16; consideration, $1,200.

The premises No. 70 Twenty-fourth st, dated March 1; consideration $8,500.

Lots 19 and 20, in Block 10, of w ½ and sub-block 5 and e ½ of Block 15, Sheffield's Addition, dated July 10; consideration, $1,400.

Lot 36, in Gibson's Block 60, in School Section Addition, dated July 3; consideration, $2,040.

Elmira st, w of Halsted st, n f, 75 35-100x577½ ft, dated July 18; consideration, $4,200.

Robey st, 216 ft n of Polk st, w f, 24x114½ ft, dated June 15; consideration, $1,900.

Hinman st, n e corner of Robey st, s f, 26 3-10x126 6-10 ft, dated May 13; consideration, $750.

Hinman st, 100 ft w of Lincoln st, 25x126½ ft, s f, dated May 27; consideration, $700.

Hinman st, 126 ft w of Lincoln st, s f, 25x126½ ft, dated May 13; consideration, $700.

Lots 36 to 40, in Block 6, of D. S. Lee's Addition, dated July 12; consideration, $5,600.

North Reuben st, between Cornelia and Augusta sts, w f, 50 ft to alley, dated July 17; consideration, $3,500.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Block 4, in Hundley's subdivision of Lots 3 to 21, etc., in Pine Grove, being in Sec 21, 40, 14; dated July 20; consideration, $8,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 9, in Block 3, of Anna Price's n w ¼ of n w ¼ of Sec 10, 38, 14, dated May 29; consideration, $2,500.

Lots 4 and 5 in Block 2, in Bogue's second addition in n e ¼ Section 9, 38, 14, dated July 20; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 6 and e ½ Lot 7, in Block 5, Cleaverville addition, dated April 25; consideration, $9,600.

Lot 22, in Block 13, in Adam Smith's s w ¼ of Section 36, 39, 13, dated May 6; consideration, $850.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, July 20. City property, number of sales, 86; consideration, $907,903. North of city limits, number of sales, 6; consideration $15,750. South of city limits, number of sales, 60; consideration, $248,369. West of city limits, number of sales, 2; consideration $14,500.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, July 20.—COTTON—Lower; middling upland, 22c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; receipts, 5,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.30@5.75; common to good, $6.10@6.40; good to choice, $6.45@7.80; white wheat Western extra, $7.30@8.75; extra Ohio, $6.45@8.40. Rye flour quiet, $4.10@5.00. Corn meal firm; Western, $3.10@3.55. Wheat heavy and lower; receipts, 63,000 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee, afloat, $1.48; amber Michigan, $1.65@1.70; white do, $1.70@1.71. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn lower; receipts, 282,000 bu; steamer Western mixed 64@65c; sail do, 65@66c; yellow Western 68c. Oats steady; receipts, 129,000 bu; Western, 42½@45c; Ohio, 44@46c.

EGGS—Dull; Western, 16@17c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio, 15½@18½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 8¾@9c; Cuba, 8¾@9c. Molasses unchanged. Rice, fair request at 8@9½c.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 23½c; crude, 13½@13½c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 61@61½c.

LEATHER AND WOOL—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $13.50; prime mess, $12.25@12.50. Beef unchanged. Cut meats firm. Hams, 10@14c; shoulders, 5½@6c; middles quiet. Lard heavy; new No. 1 to prime steam, 8@9c; new 9½c; kettle, 9¾c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 10@16c.

CHEESE—Firm at 9@12½c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 93c.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 20.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	1,869	3,561	2,805	3,702
Wheat, bu	23,310	21,120	23,280	28,457
Corn, bu	208,150	197,340	307,279	301,848
Oats, bu	10,450	22,214	127,158	6,758
Rye, bu	1,727	5,244	400	19,408
Barley, bu	1,600	2,669	817	1,925
Grass seed, lbs	6,240	....	33,000	....
Flax seed, lbs	....	....	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	102,400	22,470	3,030	13,800
Cured meats, lbs	38,210	24,380	247,128	122,671
Beef, brls	....	....	11	25
Pork, brls	2,694	....	30	208
Lard, lbs	10,030	11,250	182,150	165,344
Tallow, lbs	3,500	13,385	300	800
Butter, lbs	80,821	70,550	71,910	40,800
Live hogs, No	9,239	7,109	5,004	5,855
Cattle, No	1,722	1,372	3,274	1,463
Sheep, No	1,008	....	....	....
Hides, lbs	83,815	53,849	45,709	85,551
Highwines, brls	220	150	187	373
Wool, lbs	109,650	156,420	184,512	153,348
Potatoes, bu	2,564	300	....	....
Lumber, m	5,373	3,753	1,928	2,524
Shingles, m	2,970	1,600	1,398	2,145
Lath, m	520	387	162	170
Salt, brls	....	522	2,523	1,251

Withdrawn on Friday from store for city consumption: 3,249 bu wheat; 2,316 bu corn; 19,208 bu oats; 344 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 77 cars wheat; 613 cars and 23,500 bu corn; 30 cars oats; 3 cars rye; 2 cars barley. Total (724 cars), 317,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	July 20, 1872.	July 13, 1872.	July 22, 1871.
Flour, brls	14,298	19,079	19,142
Wheat, bu	121,178	31,080	172,356
Corn, bu	1,419,355	1,473,345	1,696,683
Oats, bu	96,272	132,923	72,269
Rye, bu	5,801	5,434	45,995
Barley, bu	9,092	3,249	12,210
Live hogs, No	46,275	49,011	33,328
Cattle, No	10,842	13,229	9,012
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	15,581	16,976	15,934
Wheat, bu	179,308	116,492	219,779
Corn, bu	1,621,595	1,648,190	1,637,266
Oats, bu	204,880	420,739	41,539
Rye, bu	4,677	60,866	30,231
Barley, bu	29,323	9,500	6,030
Live hogs, No	36,967	26,944	29,735
Cattle, No	8,054	8,645	7,677

There was a little more activity in produce circles to-day, with few notable changes in price, except in wheat, which was higher. Receipts of grain were liberal—a little in excess of what was expected, but they were exceeded by the shipments. New York was reported dull and easier in most of the markets, and our shipping movement was impeded by the scarcity of vessels, so that our markets were really firm under all the circumstances. Dry goods were in moderate request only, the demand being mainly in the shape of small orders of a miscellaneous character, to complete assortments. In values no important changes were noted. Standard cotton fabrics, such as bleached and brown cottons, prints, ticks, etc., and the heavier woollen goods, are firmly held, in sympathy with the raw material, while for all unseasonable goods the market is weak. The grocery trade was active, so far as the leading staples were concerned, and former prices were adhered to with decided firmness. Side goods were in fair request, and ruled steady. There was no quotable change in values. The inquiry for choice butter shows no abatement, and as the daily arrivals fall altogether short of the demand, prices are still working upwards, 19a22c being the ruling prices to-day. The poorer sorts are also in demand, but the prices offered are extremely low, and the movement is slack, in consequence. Bagging was in fair demand, without change in values, though in cotton seamless goods the tendency is rather upward. Cheese met with a light inquiry at former rates, or at 10a10 1-2c for New York factory, and at 7a9 1-2c for Western do. There was considerable activity in the fish trade, both the local and interior demand being of a liberal character, and, under reduced stocks, the general market was firm, the quoted prices being fully sustained for all descriptions except mackerel, which were weak, in sympathy with the Eastern market. Dried fruits were inactive and generally weak, though not quotably lower. Hay met with some inquiry for shipment, and also with a fair local demand, and prices were firm and higher. Leather remains unchanged. Oils ruled quiet and steady. The hide market was firmer for cured stock, prices advancing 1-4c, or to 11 1-4c for heavy, and to 12 1-4c for light. Tobacco was quoted firm and steady. The market for lumber at the yards exhibited a good degree of activity, and a very firm feeling prevailed. The stocks, generally speaking, are in good condition. The metal, iron, and tinners' stock markets were only fairly active at about former rates. Nails met with a large inquiry at $6.00 rates. Wool was dull and easy; while in the markets for potatoes, poultry, broom-corn, beans, and cooperage there was very little doing. Railroad freights were dull, but firmer.

Highwines were less active, but advanced 1/2c owing to a corresponding rise in prices in New York. There was a light demand at the advance, but literally nothing offering till near the close. Sales were 150 brls at 88 1-2c per gallon, and 200 brls at the close at 88c. At 1 o'clock, 88c was bid.

Lake freights were quiet, but firmer. Holders of vessels obtained 1-4c advance early, and 1-2c later, the offerings being light. A total of 10 charters was reported, part yesterday afternoon, which will carry out 40,000 bu wheat; 170,000 bu corn, and 50,000 bu oats. Sail rates closed at 8 1-2c on wheat, 7 3-4a8c on corn, 7a7 1-4c on barley, and 5 1-2c on oats to Buffalo; 12 1-2c on wheat, and 12c on corn to Oswego; 13 1-2c on wheat, and 12c on corn to Kingston. Through rates were unchanged at 24c on corn to Boston and Portland.

Provisions were quiet and irregular. Mess pork was almost inactive; buyers were willing to pay yesterday's prices, but holders generally asked an advance of 25a50c per brl; hence no trading in the options, which are popularly supposed to be cornered, though options for the future were also firmer. In fact, there was so much discussion about the corner to-day that very little time was left for actual trading. It would seem that trouble is brewing about the pork that is coming in from some other cities to fill Chicago contracts. It is reported that the Louisville pork is cut more deeply into the flank than is allowed by the rules of the Chicago Board of Trade, and that some of that pork now here is being overhauled, and recut, and rebranded, to make it pass muster. The head of the firm to which most of this pork will be tendered went round on a visit of inspection this morning, and was ordered out of one packing house where a lot of this pork was being overhauled. The firm say that they will take all pork tendered that comes up to the Chicago rule, but will not accept any that has been repacked and rebranded, because that sort of thing is especially shut out by the rules of our Board of Trade. The chances are, that, till this difficulty is settled, there will be but little trading in pork. There is one notable fact about our pork; the shipments from this city since November 1, exceed the receipts by barely 1,000 brls, leaving us with nearly the entire packing of the city last winter in store to-day. Lard was quiet, but decidedly easier. Meats were quiet, but firm. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller July, $14.37 1-2a14.50 bid; do seller August, $14.12 1-2a14.25; do seller September, $13.30; do seller December nominal, at $12.25; do seller the year at $12.25. Lard, cash or seller July, $9.25; summer lard, $7.75. Dry salted meats, 5 1-4c for shoulders, and 7a7 1-8c for short ribs; no short clear offered. Boxed meats 1-4a3-8c higher than the above quotations for loose. Summer shoulders at 4 3-4c; do long clear, 7 1-8c; do Stretfords, 7 1-4a7 3-8c. Sweet pickled hams, 13a14c for winter, and 11a12c for summer. Bacon quoted at 6a6 1-4c for shoulders; 7 3-4a7 7-8c for short ribs; 8 1-8a8 1-4c for clear; 13a15c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $26.00a[illegible]. City tallow, 7 7-8a8c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, cash or seller the month at $14.50; 100 brls do at $14.25; 1,050 brls do at $14.00; 2,250 brls do seller August at $14.25; 1,000 brls do at $14.12½; 500 brls do seller September at $13.30; 100 tcs summer lard at $7.75; 50 tcs do at $7.70; 160,000 lbs shoulders, country delivery, at 5c.

The receipts and shipments of provisions for the past week, and since the beginning of the last packing season, are thus reported:

	Receipts for week.	Rets since Nov. 1.	Shipped, week.	Shipd since Nov. 1.
Beef, brls	6	47,286	206	68,125
Pork, brls	14,393	107,145	204	108,090
Meats, lbs	485,740	23,868,934	1,023,486	210,511,661
Lard, lbs	24,861	21,037,533	697,927	77,566,018

The stocks in Chicago are 105,000 brls pork; 17,000 tcs lard; 1,000 tcs sweet pickled hams; 3,500,000 lbs shoulders; 1,800,000 lbs short ribs; and 650,000 lbs short clear.

Flour was less active, there being very little inquiry, as is usual on Saturday; but holders were firm in their views, as wheat was weaker, and flour stocks are light as compared with those of a year ago. Sales were reported of 25 brls white winter extras at $9.00; 100 brls do at $8.25; 100 brls do on private terms; 200 brls spring extras at $7.25; 100 brls do at $7.00; 150 brls do at $6.50; 50 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do, low grade, at $4.25; 650 brls do on private terms; 100 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 1,575 brls. Also, 40 tons bran at $11.00, on track. The following was the closing range of prices:

White winter extras, good to choice	$7.50@10.50
Spring extras, choice	6.25@7.00
Spring Minnesotas	[illegible]
Spring superfine	2.75@4.[illegible]
Rye flour	3.75@4.00

Wheat was active and 1 1-2a2c higher, though New York was dull, and Liverpool unchanged. The advices from the other side were, however, conflicting, but the general tone was one of more steadiness, which some of our operators interpreted to mean the beginning of an upward movement, saying that Liverpool has been beared by parties who want to buy in the United States for exports. There were a good many buying orders from the country on the floor this morning, which were sent in independent of Eastern news, and Milwaukee advanced 2c early this morning for some unreported reason, which brought in several orders from that city. The firmer feeling to-day was probably a simple reaction from former weakness, as many parties concluded it was safe to buy. Add to this that a better local demand was called out on account of the fact that there would be no afternoon Board, at which shorts could fill in. Seller August opened at $1.16 1-4, advanced to $1.17 3-4, and closed quiet at $1.17 3-8a1.17 1-2. Seller September sold at $1.08a1.09. Seller the year was weaker at $1.06 1-4a1.07. Seller the month sold at $1.24a1.25 1-2, closing at $1.24 3-4a1.25. No 1 spring was quiet at about 1 1-2c above No. 2. The feeling in winter wheat was very strong, New York having advanced about 20c from the lowest point; there is still none offering on our market. Cash sales were reported of 4,000 bu No. 1 spring at $1.26; 3,200 bu do at $1.25 1-2; 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.25 1-2; 10,000 bu do at $1.25 1-4; 38,800 bu do at $1.25; 5,000 bu do at $1.24 7-8; 10,000 bu do at $1.24 3-4; 15,000 bu do at $1.24 1-2; 7,400 bu do at $1.24; 800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.11; 1,200 bu do at $1.10, 2,800 bu do at $1.09 1-2; 1,600 bu do at 1.09; 400 bu by sample at $1.00. Total, 105,200 bu.

Corn was more active, and averaged 1-2c higher in sympathy with wheat, though New York was dull and closed lower. The cause of the advance was the presence of a fair number of orders on the floor to buy, and a falling off in the number of selling orders from the country, while local operators were not specially busy. Shippers were discouraged by the scarcity of vessels, and the consequent attempt of vessel owners to advance freights; but took hold about the middle of the session and transacted a fair business. Seller August opened at 41 1-8c, declined to 41c, improved to 41 1-2c, and closed at 41 1-8c. Seller September sold at 42 1-4a42 3-4c, closing at 42 3-8c. Seller July sold at 39 3-4a40 1-4c. Fresh receipts of No. 2 closed at 40 5-8c. Rejected was [illegible]. Cash sales were reported of [illegible] bu No. 2 at 40 7-8c; 81,800 bu do at 40 3-4c; 3,600 bu do at 40 11-16c; 57,000 bu do 40 5-8c; 14,400 bu do at 40 1-2c; 16,000 bu do at 40 3-8c; 94,000 bu do at 40 1-4c; 29,400 bu do at 40 1-8c; 118,000 bu do at 40c; 20,000 bu do at 39 7-8c; 30,000 bu do at 39 3-4c; 56,000 bu do at 40 3-4c, afloat; 5,600 bu light mixed at 42c, afloat; 40,000 bu No. 2 at 42 1-8c, free on board; 33,000 bu do at 41 3-4c, free on board; 800 bu rejected at 37 1-2c; 15,600 bu do at 37 1-4c; 400 bu no grade at 37c; 800 bu do at 33c; 800 bu do at 32c; 400 bu do at 28. Total, 605,000 bu.

Oats were less active but steady at about the same prices as on Friday, holders of options trying hard to obtain an advance, which buyers would not concede, while cash lots were somewhat easier. Seller the month sold at 26a26½c; seller August at 25½a25¾c; seller September at 25½c; and seller the year at 25½c, closing firm. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu at 27c; 2,400 bu at 26½c; 59,400 bu at 26¼c; 4,800 bu at 25½c; 600 bu at 26c; 2,400 bu rejected at 25c; 600 bu do at 24c. Total, 72,600 bu.

Rye was quiet and steady at yesterday's quotations; there were fewer offerings and holders generally wanted 56c for No. 2, while buyers would not pay more than 55½c for gilt edged receipts. Cash sales were 800 bu No. 2 at 55½c; 800 bu do at 55½c; and 800 bu do at 55c. Total 2,400 bu. Seller September sold at 54c, and seller August at 53½c.

Barley was moderately active for the future, and advanced 1c from the closing figure of Friday. Early a sale of new No. 2, seller September, was made at 55c; but most of the trading was at 56c; the market closed firm. Cash was quiet; old No. 2 quotable at 52a53c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu by sample at 60c; 400 bu do at 40c; and 5,000 bu do to arrive last half of August and first half September at 64c.

Sale was made on Friday of 5,000 bu good crushing flaxseed, new crop, to arrive in August, at $1.55 per bu.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Gazette* says:

Yesterday bids were opened at the fort for furnishing the Government with 1,500,000 pounds of corn and 500,000 pounds of oats, to be delivered at Forts Hays, Larned, and Dodge. The contracts were not awarded, but the following being the lowest bids and bidders, it is safe to say they will receive the awards:

Mr. McDaniel, of Kansas City, bid to furnish the corn at Fort Hays, transported *via* K. P. Railway, at $1.30 per cwt. Mr. D. N. Powers' bid for furnishing oats to same post was $1.27 per cwt. A. C. Keever, of Topeka, bid for corn to be delivered at Fort Larned, *via* the A., T. & S. F. R. R., was $1.30. Mr. C. W. Ricks, of Topeka, bid to furnish corn at Fort Dodge, was $1.45, and oats at $1.65.

It is worth noticing that there is considerable difference between now and the days before railroads were built. Four years ago the corn furnished Fort Dodge cost $7.

Rober Milne, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Canal Commissioners of the State of Illinois, furnishes the following comparative statement of a few of the principal articles transported on the Illinois & Michigan Canal for the month of June, 1871 and 1872:

Tolls received during the month of June, 1871 .... $21,192.65
Tolls (including lockage at Henry) received during June, 1872 .... 20,900.17
The amount received for lockage on boats passing Henry Lock was 1,658.58

	1871.	1872.
No of bushels corn cleared during month of June	678,840	1,092,353
No. of bushels oats cleared during month of June	45,443	132,169
No. feet lumber (all kinds) during month of June	5,377,171	5,984,945
No. cubic yards stone (all kinds) during month of June	30,309	30,473

It will be remembered that the canal was closed the last five days of June, 1871, for the purpose of removing locks on the Summit level.

The San Francisco *Market Review* says:

The year we have just passed through was a very severe one on our farmers, who only in very limited sections of the State secured their crops. Throughout the great central valleys of California (certainly, under favorable circumstances, one of the most wonderfully productive bodies of land in the world), the crops were almost an entire failure; and even in locations nearer the coast, where the rainfall was somewhat greater, the yield of cereals was very poor indeed—in few cases amounting to over half a crop. The result has been that our exports of produce, which during 1869-70 had already shown a serious diminution from former years, fell off at once 50 per cent, amounting to only 114,000 tons of wheat and flour, as against 200,000 the year before, and nearly 300,000 in 1869-70. It is gratifying to be able to state, in that respect, we will have no cause for complaint this season, for our crop is the heaviest ever harvested in the State, and one of the very best as regards quality; and, now that the evil is past, we may be permitted to say that we do not look on the droughts of the past two years as by any means an unmixed evil, for they have demonstrated the necessity of a more varied system of agriculture, and a resort to irrigation. On the first point it is only necessary to say, that, while our wheat farmers made almost an absolute failure, the wool-grower, fruit-grower, and hop-grower all did well. Some of these interests are yet comparatively small, but they have been developed sufficiently to show that, under a proper distribution of agriculture, no season can be wholly disastrous in California.

The year we have entered upon promises to be one of great prosperity. Our planting season was most favorable, commencing early, and enabling the farmers to get in a large area of land; and, although our regular spring rains were light and very late, we had a long period of cool weather, which was quite as beneficial as our May showers would have been. The crop now being harvested is by far the largest and finest ever grown in this State, and will realise many millions of dollars to the farming classes, the result of which will be a general enhancement of values, and a consequent increase of wealth over the entire country.

Receipts of flour and wheat for the harvest year ending June 30, 1871-2:

	Flour. 1871.	Flour. 1872.	Wheat. 1871.	Wheat. 1872.
California	123,663	139,981	4,422,739	2,391,556
Oregon	179,356	138,332	47,423	271,363
Totals	303,019	278,333	4,470,162	2,662,919

Export values of flour and wheat for the harvest year ending June 30, 1871-72:

	1871.		1872.	
Flour, brls	196,220	$1,162,870	270,079	$1,652,658
Wheat, ctls	3,571,846	7,148,888	1,404,382	3,294,543

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review of the Week Ending July 20.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,211	6,403	214
Tuesday	1,914	6,650	398
Wednesday	2,244	8,471	319
Thursday	2,413	8,557	149
Friday	1,732	9,232	489
Saturday	355	6,523	....
Total	10,869	45,536	1,569
Last week	12,000	49,471	4,664
Week before last	11,454	40,433	2,837
Week ending July 22	12,917	71,038	3,624
Total, 4 weeks	47,330	206,468	12,694
Since Jan. 1, 1872	307,143	1,625,558	186,848
Same period in 1871	312,416	1,054,588	202,682
Increase	....	570,970	....
Decrease	54,126	....	16,035

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,213	4,965	200
Tuesday	1,032	5,501	....
Wednesday	[illegible]	7,166	....
Thursday	[illegible]	7,286	....
Friday	3,274	5,004	....
Saturday	....	....	....
Total	7,088	29,912	[illegible]
Last week	7,496	37,990	[illegible]

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

Per 100 lbs—	Cattle and horses.	Hogs and sheep.
To New York	.80	$1.00
To Philadelphia and Baltimore	.75	90
To Albany	.75	95
To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire	.45	65
To Dunkirk	.43	55
To Cleveland	.30	37
To Toledo and Detroit	.25	30

The following minimum weights are the least that will be taken:

Cattle per car	20,000
Horses	20,000
Hogs, double deck car, per car	24,000
Hogs, single-deck car, per car	12,000
Sheep, double deck car, per car	14,000
Sheep, single deck car, per car	14,000

CATTLE—The market during the past week has exhibited a firmer, healthier tone; the more favorable condition of the Eastern markets, and the lighter receipts having exerted a favorable [illegible]. Trade, however, has been lacking in activity, and sellers have not succeeded in establishing any important advance, the closing rates exhibiting but slight advance from those current a week ago. Good to choice grades have sold well, shippers standing ready to take all suitable offerings at fair prices, but the poorer sorts (which comprised the bulk of the supply) were more or less neglected throughout, and sold slowly. In quality, the stock offered for sale did not vary materially from that of the preceding two or three weeks; the average being perhaps a trifle better. The best droves were taken on New York, Boston and Albany account at $6.00@6.62½ (the outside figure being realized in but two instances), while buyers for Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Buffalo and Detroit operated at $4.50@5.75, for common to choice steers of from 1,100 to 1,300 lbs average. The demand for stock steers continues fair, feeders from Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and from sections of this State, being in attendance, and with a moderate supply on sale holders have been enabled to realise promptly and at very full prices, sales making at $3.00@3.50 for common, and at $3.75@4.25 for good lots of from 900 to 1,050 lbs average. Butchers supplied themselves chiefly at $3.00@4.25, though higher and lower prices were in some instances paid. Veal calves are in steady fair demand and sell readily at $3.75@4.50 for common to fair and at $5.00@5.75 for good to choice. Texas and Cherokee cattle continue plenty, and prices have ruled comparatively steady at about last week's range. Our receipts so far, have been of better quality than those in former seasons.

To-day the market was quiet. Neither local nor outside buyers seemed disposed to invest to any considerable extent, and although the supply was light, it was with difficulty that the pens were cleared. The market closed steady at the subjoined

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,450 lbs and upward	$6.25 @ 6.60
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3-years to 5 years old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.75 @ 6.00
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.25 @ 5.50
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75 @ 5.25
Medium Class—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 900 to 1,100 lbs	3.75 @ 4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00 @ 4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.50 @ 3.25

HOGS—During the past week the receipts of hogs have been 45,536, against 49,471 last week, and 40,433 week before last. Since January 1st the arrivals have been 1,625,558, against 1,054,588 for the corresponding period last year—an increase of 570,970. The week has been an active and prosperous one for sellers. The attendance of buyers has been large, and, under a steady, strong demand the pens were kept cleared at [illegible] hand, as heretofore, was on New York and Boston account, though considerable purchases were made by Philadelphia, Cleveland and Canadian buyers, and by the local city trade. The extreme range of prices, for all lots was $3.75@4.35, though the great bulk of the transfers were within the range of $4.00@4.30.

To-day a fairly active demand existed and the market ruled steady at substantially yesterday's prices. The supply was rather larger than had been looked for—reaching 6,523—but there proved to be no surplus, all selling, and at satisfactory prices. The market closed steady at $4.00@4.10 for common coarse uneven and mixed lots; at $4.15@4.20 for medium, and at $4.25@4.35 for good to choice. Transactions embrace the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
27	262	$4.25	41	218	$4.30	63	203	$4.30
52	258	4.10	41	202	4.30	38	[illegible]	[illegible]
315	256	4.10	51	208	4.30	69	225	[illegible]
164	240	4.10	46	209	4.30	61	179	[illegible]
71	[illegible]	4.30	49	207	4.25	169	217	[illegible]
62	235	4.30	51	219	4.25	221	229	[illegible]
32	214	4.30	47	215	4.30	147	222	[illegible]
72	273	4.35	54	213	4.30	63	188	[illegible]
99	224	4.30	60	222	4.30	50	212	[illegible]
45	252	4.15	66	198	4.30	54	229	[illegible]
50	199	4.30	45	198	4.20	59	[illegible]	[illegible]
63	193	4.30	107	229	4.30	69	[illegible]	[illegible]
60	184	4.35	69	191	4.35	60	[illegible]	[illegible]
53	202	4.35	57	188	4.30	48	215	[illegible]
46	192	4.25	55	[illegible]	4.35	41	[illegible]	[illegible]
52	198	4.30	58	190	4.30	38	209	[illegible]

SHEEP—The sheep trade continues very quiet, with but slight variation in prices. The receipts are extremely light, but aside from supplying the city trade, there is little or no demand, and values do not improve, remaining steady at $2.50@3.50 for common; at $3.75@4.00 for medium, and $4.25@5.00 for good to choice. Stock sheep are nominal at [illegible].

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, July 20.—Consols—Money, 92¾; account, 92¾. Bonds—'62, 91½; '65, 92½; '67, 91½; 10-40, 89½.

LIVERPOOL.—Cotton flat; middling upland, 10½@10¾; Orleans, 10¾. Sales 8,000 bales. Speculation and exports, 2,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Dull; red winter Wheat 12s; Flour, 27s. Corn, 26s 3d. Lard, 38s 6d. Cheese, 53s 6d.

PROPOSALS.

STATE PRINTING.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, SPRINGFIELD, July 16, 1872.

Notice is hereby given, that until 3 o'clock p. m. on Monday, August 26th, 1872, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of State, in the city of Springfield, for the execution of the several classes of the public printing, as hereinafter specified, said printing to be let in separate contracts for each class, for the term of two years from and after the first Monday of November, 1872.

The First Class to comprise the printing of all bills for the two Houses of the General Assembly, together with such resolutions and other matters as may be ordered by the two Houses, or either of them, to be printed in bill form.

The Second Class to comprise the printing of the journals of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The Third Class to comprise the printing of all reports, communications or other documents ordered by the General Assembly, or either branch thereof, or by the Executive Departments of the State Government, to be printed in pamphlet or book form, together with the volumes of public documents.

The Fourth Class to comprise the printing of the laws and joint resolutions.

The Fifth Class to comprise the printing of all blanks, circulars, cards or other work necessary for the use of the Executive Departments or either branch of the General Assembly (other than such as shall be printed in pamphlet or bill form).

Each proposal must distinctly and specifically state the price per thousand ems for the composition of all matter embraced in the presals for any or all of such classes of printing—the price per one hundred impressions for all presswork embraced in the first, second, third, and fourth classes, and the price per twenty-five impressions for the presswork contained in the fifth class, at which the bidder will do the work embraced in the class or classes of the printing covered by his proposals.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a bond, executed in due form by the bidder, with at least two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Governor before the same is filed, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance, pursuant to "An act to provide for and regulate the execution of the public printing," approved April 9th, 1872 and in force July 1st, of such class or classes of the State printing as may be awarded to him; and also for the payment, as liquidated damages, by such bidder, to the State, of any excess of cost over the bid or bids of such bidder, which the State may be obliged to pay for such work by reason of the failure of such bidder to complete his contract.

Said proposals will be opened at 3 o'clock, p. m., on the said 26th day of August, 1872, and will then be duly considered.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished on application to the Secretary of State.

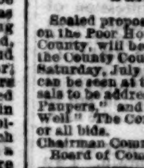
EDWARD RUMMEL, Secretary of State,
CHAS. E. LIPPINCOTT, Auditor P. A.,
ERASTUS N. BATES, State Treasurer,
Commis'rs of Public Printing.

Proposals for Artesian Well at Poor House Farm, Town of Jefferson.

Sealed proposals for the boring of an Artesian Well on the Poor House Farm, in Town of Jefferson, Cook County, will be received at the office of the Clerk of the County Court of said county, up to and including Saturday, July 27, 1872. Specifications for the work can be seen at the office of the County Clerk. Proposals to be addressed "Committee on Poor House and Paupers," and endorsed "Proposals for Artesian Well." The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

JOSEPH HARRIS,
Chairman Committee on Poor House and Paupers, Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 66 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S U. S. Standard Scales. FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, 46 South Desplaines-st.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. C. Bigelow,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, has removed from No. 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, to 454 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago who has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. It is evident that one who confines himself to the study of certain diseases, treating thousands of cases every year, must acquire greater skill than a physician in a general practice. Read his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen. Sent free to any address in sealed envelope. CONSULTATION FREE. The finest rooms in the city, with SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call; you only see the Doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 454 State-st. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays 2 p. m. to 5.

NO CURE! NO PAY!!

DR. J. KEAN,

360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and special diseases. DR. KEAN is the only physician in the city that warrants cures or no pay. *From the Chicago Sun, July 12, 1872.*

Some unprincipled medical practitioners in this city, having seen the great success of Dr. Kean, at No. 360 South Clark street, have adopted his motto, "No cure, no pay," as a head to their advertisements, thereby infringing upon his rights. Dr. Kean is the original, genuine no cure no pay doctor, and all in want of medical treatment should make it a point to visit him.

PRESCRIPTION FREE for the speedy cure of Nervous Debility, and the whole train of attendant disorders. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address DR. E. HILTON & CO. Cincinnati, Ohio.

NO CURE! NO PAY!

DR. A. G. OLIN, 480 State-st., cures Nervous Debility and Special Diseases caused by abuse of the system. [illegible] All kinds of Rubber Goods constantly on hand. Circulars sent free.

REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FARMERS WANTED.

SEWING MACHINES.

AGENTS WANTED.

PRINTING.

SCALES.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

A Quiet State of Affairs at Dexter Park.

Bassett and Longfellow---The Big One's Injuries.

Second Competition Meeting of the Athletic Club.

Base Ball Gossip---The Game of Billiards.

THE TURF.

MATTERS AT THE DEXTER PARK

are in a state of interesting quiet, just now, in the absence of any special excitement in the way of racing. The stables are well filled with trotters of various grades, and the trainers and drivers find plenty to do in working the horses under their charge. The famous stallion Bashaw, Jr., who has been under a cloud for nearly two years' owing to a combination of ailments, is now being handled by Jim Rockey, who reports great progress in bringing Bashaw back to his work. A month ago he could scarcely show a 40 gait, but Jim has brought him around to 32 with the utmost ease, and predicts [illegible] the season is over, the [illegible] will be thoroughly [illegible] more, and will go where he belongs, "'way down in the twenties." Rockey is also taking care of Ellen Davis and one or two other horses belonging to Mr. Fawcett—all good ones. Messrs. Graves & Loomis' fine gelding Chicago is slightly off in one of his legs just now, but will soon be all right, ready to figure in races of his class. Bay Henry is looking the picture of fine condition, and under McNannie's handling is flourishing nicely. Queen of the West is trotting faster than ever, but just now has got on one of those obstinate streaks, and is undergoing the process of toning down. German Maid, the fast mare owned by Mr. Corcoran and the Hotchkiss brothers, is being put through a moderate course of work by George Waters, and great things are expected of her this year. The bay gelding, Mac (formerly Shakspeare), owned by Henry Newton & Co., the livery men, is looked upon as one of the coming trotters. Under the care of McNannie, Mac has been brought to the finest possible form, and it should not be surprising if he should get [illegible] to go either way. [illegible] Brooks has a number of nice ones in hand, among them Tom Foley's black colt by Ethan Allen. Tom keeps very quiet about this one, but it is certain that he regards him as the finest he ever owned, and confidently looks forward to the time when he can indulge in the glory of one of the fastest of the fast.

WHAT DEXTER PARK NEEDS,

to make it one of the most flourishing and popular, as it is one of the finest, race courses in the land, is, chiefly, that some trotting horses of national reputation should be owned and kept in Chicago. We should have the fastest in America if possible, so that at our race meetings we could offer great purses free for all, and challenge all comers to beat Chicago's representative. The feeling of local pride and interest which the presence of such a horse would inspire in Chicago, as well as the world-wide notoriety which Dexter Park would attain, would soon make our city the great racing centre of the continent. Won't some of our wealthy turfites think the matter over? Whether this plan should be adopted or not, it is earnestly to be hoped that the gentlemen comprising the Dexter Park Driving Association will bestir themselves and arrange for a fall meeting this year. The first attempt under the new management, last fall, was a signal success. This year's prospects, and there can be no doubt the admirable meeting, if gotten up on the same plan, would prove to be equally successful.

BASSETT AND LONGFELLOW.

The New York World correspondent, writing from Saratoga on the 17th, says of the great Bassett-Longfellow race: "Of course the all-absorbing subject of conversation was the great race," as it will hereafter be known. The feeling between the two factions ran high, the Kentuckians insisting that if Longfellow had not met with his accident he would have beat Bassett "dead sure;" while those who follow the confederacy insist that from the beginning to the end Longfellow never could pass that crack; they also insist that although Longfellow's ankle may have weakened coming up the homestretch, the sinews, if they have actually given way, did not do so until after he passed under the string, and was beaten a length. The stories of the Harper [illegible] very conflicting where the accident did happen. The plate was hit and [illegible] some insist [illegible] jump, and doubled [illegible] at the [illegible] feet before the horse had run completely [illegible] a mile, and that its uneven surface [illegible] such a strain on an already weak ankle that, after running a mile and a half, the ankle became so sprained as to become almost useless. Sample, who rode Longfellow, tells several stories. He says that he sent the horse up to Bassett at the quarter-pole in the second round, when he faltered and fell back; he then touched him with his spur, and Longfellow responded bravely, and that he ran from the quarter round to the three quarters a series of magnificent spurt races, but when going round the lower turn, and within a short distance of the three quarter pole, Longfellow again faltered in his stride, but that he again instantly closed up almost even with Bassett. Coming up the homestretch, however, the horse could not respond to his call, and finally died away and was beaten a length. When he pulled him up [illegible] McDaniel's stables [illegible] just as much as he could do to get him back to the stand. The Bassett party, while they are willing to admit Longfellow's wonderful gameness and speed, insist that no horse could have kept up the pace for three-quarters of a mile as Longfellow did if he had been hurt as claimed. As the question stands, it can never be decided. Both animals are wonderful horses. Let Longfellow be what he may, however, he is certainly the largest and fastest horse for a certain distance that has ever run in this country, and for stud purposes he will be invaluable. He combines all that is requisite in a sire, beauty of form, size, a popular pedigree, combining as he does the best blood of England and America, and a record second to none. Although not on record, he ran a mile in 1:40 at Saratoga a year ago, while the time made in running the two-mile distances for the Saratoga Cup on Tuesday, although credited to Bassett, will stand Longfellow fully as well, as at no time was he more than a head, or possibly a half length, behind the young one."

LONGFELLOW'S INJURY.

The same correspondent says: "A visit to both stables early this morning shows that Longfellow was badly hurt. He was lying down in a well-strawed box, with his ankle badly swollen, so much so that it is yet a disputed question if the tendons are broken or not, or whether the ankle is only swollen from the effects of a severe sprain. Cooling lotions are being constantly applied, and the old man, Captain Moore and other horse-men hope that Longfellow will yet be able to run again. At the McDaniels stable all is glory; the big-red horse is as well, if not better, than he was two days ago. Early in the evening after the race Bassett was allowed to take a run by himself in a small paddock near Mac's stable, and after he had been out there about half an hour it took all the crowd of "nigs" in attendance to catch him again, so fresh and playful was he. He will no doubt run on Friday in the dash of three miles, after which he will rest until the August meeting here, when he will appear in a dash of four miles, and probably astonish the world again in the matter of time."

EQUINE LUXURY ON WHEELS.

From the Cleveland Herald.

Budd Doble has constructed a palace car for the transportation of his famous trotters, Goldsmith Maid and Lucy, and as it is rather a new idea, it is deserving of notice. In outside appearance the car is not unlike an ordinary passenger car, with the exception of the number of windows on the sides, of which there are six on either side, each with wire screen upon the inside. It is painted in a handsome manner, and bears upon its side the inscription, "Budd Doble's Special Car." Upon entering the car you step into a small outer apartment, in which is a luxurious lounge and other articles of furniture. Opening a door upon one side, you enter the main portion of the car, devoted to the horses and the ordinary track appurtenances. Here are four stalls—two at either end—and running lengthwise of the car. The sides of each of these stalls are thickly padded with hair, covered with enamelled cloth. The stall partitions are movable, and can be taken out and placed across the rear end of the stall, thus forming, when desired, a roomy box stall. Overhead are strapped, in separate pieces, the sulkies, all carefully guarded from being scratched or marred in transportation. The centre of the car is devoted to trunks, chests, hay, etc. At either end of the car, on the roof, is a tank, each capable of holding eighty gallons of water. Underneath the centre of the car is a capacious box with doors, in which is carried the platform upon which the mares pass in and out of the car. The car is furnished with the most improved passenger car trucks as adopted by the Pennsylvania Railroad; also with the Westinghouse air brake. The car is also provided with marble wash-bowls, closets, and in fact everything necessary for the Queens of the Turf and their attendants. The entire length of this car is fifty feet, and of the usual width of passenger cars. This car takes the mares to California.

PEDESTRIANISM.

SECOND ATHLETIC CLUB COMPETITION MEETING.

The second competition meeting of the Chicago Athletic Club took place at the Base Ball Park, corner of Twenty-third and State streets, yesterday afternoon. The sky was cloudy all the morning, portending rain, and hence there were but few persons in attendance. Among them were about thirty ladies. Seated on the tops of freight cars, overlooking the grounds, were about two hundred enthusiastic men and boys, who witnessed the sport, and in lieu of the admission money paid for the privilege by encouraging words to the contesting athletes. The first race, which commenced promptly at the time advertised—3 o'clock—was a hurdle race, 120 yards, over ten hurdles. The contestants were W. B. Curtis and William Borner. They started off even, but Borner led from the fifth hurdle, and won in 20 seconds.

At 3:15 occurred the "quarter mile run." W. B. Curtis, J. Prindham, and H. G. Purington started. They went off together, and remained so for a hundred yards, when Curtis went ahead, and Purington, by a vigorous effort, took second place. The men maintained these positions until the end. The time was 58 seconds.

A running high jump followed, in which T. W. Hamill, F. B. Hamilton, W. B. Curtis, W. Borner, and J. W. Midgley took part. All, except Midgley and Hamill, failed to leap higher than four feet, and dropped out. The two mentioned kept it up, and Midgley won, jumping 4 feet 5 inches.

The next feat was walking one mile. T. A. Allcock, who holds the medal, and D. Loring entered. It was a walk-away for Allcock, who beat Loring about a hundred yards, in 9 minutes and 14 seconds. Some of Loring's friends called to him to walk up, as the judge was taking his time. Loring took his own time, and came in in 10 minutes and 12 seconds.

W. B. Curtis and W. Borner then made a running wide jump. Curtis jumped 16 feet and 6 inches, but it was "foul." Borner cleared 16 feet 3 inches, and, as Curtis was unable to beat it, he won.

A one mile run followed. The entries were R. D. Cleveland, H. G. Purington, and J. Prindham. Cleveland took the lead on the start, Prindham second, and Purington third. At the finish of the three quarters Prindham struggled for the lead, but did not get it, Cleveland running away from him easily. After finishing the third quarter Prindham dropped out, one of his shoes having become disarranged. Purington, who seemed to reserve his strength for the last quarter, spurted ahead when coming home, and chased Cleveland hard, but came in seven or eight yards behind.

A hundred yards handicap was the next in the programme. W. B. Curtis won the first heat in 12 seconds, beating W. Borner and D. Loring. The second heat was won by J. W. Midgley, in 12 seconds, beating F. B. Hamilton easily. The final heat between the winners was well contested, Curtis coming in in 11 seconds, only a foot ahead.

A quarter-mile run, by F. H. Kent, S. B. Sexton, and H. M. Curtis then took place. The contestants were arrayed in ordinary clothing, and started off at a pace which almost exhausted them before half way around the ring. Curtis gave up when a third of the way round, and Sexton did his best to overtake Kent, who was ahead from the start. Both came in, Kent first, blowing like porpoises. The time was 1:13.

A half-mile handicap was the last race. Five started, but three dropped off after running a third of the mile, and another at the end of the quarter, leaving only one, Dr. Loring, who came in alone in 3:26.

It is a pity more people do not take an interest in these sports. The Athletic Club are doing all they can to make them popular, and the community should show by their presence on the contesting days that the efforts of the club to promote physical exercise are appreciated.

BASE BALL.

FUTURE GAMES—HARRY WRIGHT.

Mr. Fred Erby, the efficient Secretary of the Base Ball Association, has just received from Harry Wright, Captain and Secretary of the Boston Club, a letter expressing his desire to come to Chicago and play several games. Captain Wright inquires whether there is an amateur club with whom his nine can play games of interest. The recently reorganized Actives will afford a satisfactory answer to the question. The Baltimores have already agreed to come here and play the fifth and deciding game with the Athletics, who are the only ones to be heard from. The three clubs would find it vastly to their interest to come at the same time, as three such games, played on alternate days, would be sure to draw immense crowds. Mr. Erby contemplates a trip to the East soon for the purpose of perfecting these arrangements.

Two New Orleans clubs, the Lone Stars and R. E. Lees, are to visit Chicago this week and play games with the Actives at the Base Ball Park. The latter are evidently in earnest about organizing a strong nine, and some very interesting contests may be expected.

GAMES YESTERDAY.

The newly organized Actives played part of a game with a picked nine yesterday afternoon. The following is the score:

ACTIVES.	O.	R.	PICKED NINE.	O.	R.
[illegible]stow, l f	0	3	Meyers, c	1	1
[illegible], 3 b	1	2	Shaw, p	2	1
Dean, c f	3	0	Lawler, 2 b	2	0
T. Foley, c	1	2	Fleming, l. f	0	2
Seger, s s	1	1	Campbell, r. f	1	0
Edwards, 2 b	0	2	McArthur, c. f	1	0
Lowe, r f	0	1	Reid, 3 b	2	0
Lapham, 1 b	2	0	Bredburgh, s s	1	0
Atwater, p	1	1	Flanigan, 1 b	2	0
Three innings	9	12	Four innings	12	4

The Actives meet to-morrow evening at No. 61 Canal street, and will practice on the same afternoon.

The Hatters from [illegible]smith Brothers beat Clement, Morton & Co.'s [illegible] yesterday by a score of 25 to 16.

The Kidd[illegible] Club of Grand Crossing defeated the Gage Brothers' nine by a score of 31 to 4.

MUTUALS VS. ATHLETICS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—The base ball game here to-day resulted: Mutuals, New York, 11; Athletics, this city, 6.

TROYS VS. RED STOCKINGS.

BOSTON, Mass., July 20—The game to-day scored: Troys, 17; Boston Red Stockings, 10.

BILLIARDS.

MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL GOSSIP.

Nearly all of our prominent experts are either on the lookout for, or else have secured, locations for new and handsome billiard halls in the burnt portion of the South Side. Harvey Doty and Henry Rhines expect to occupy, about the 1st of September, their new place in Anderson's European Hotel, on Madison, which will contain eleven tables. Frank Parker has been figuring on a Clark street location near Washington street, with room for ten tables. Tom Foley is keeping his eye open for a big first-class hall in a spot to suit him, and when he finds one will make it the largest and finest in the city. Garnier is also on the anxious seat for a room of moderate dimensions.

Rhines has forsworn billiard matches for ever so long a time to come. Parker is evidently desirous to get at anybody in Chicago, barring Garnier, of whom he asks 100 points in 500, which Garnier won't allow, but will give 100 in 600. Parker pines for an opportunity to play somebody. He isn't particular who it is, only so its Coon. The latter exhibits a retiring spirit, only accountable on financial grounds.

There will be a gathering of the leading ivory hitters, Garnier, Parker, Rhines, and Coon included, to-morrow night, at the opening of Dewiscourt's new hall, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal street. Games will be played, and maybap matches made.

ROWING MATCH.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—In the rowing match between Weber, of Newport, and Wolf, of Louisville, Weber won by more than half a mile. The course was five miles.

THE FREE LIBRARY.

A Gift of Books Refused—Quarters for the Library in the New City Hall—Mr. W. B. Wickersham Elected Librarian.

A meeting of the Library Board was held yesterday afternoon, present, Messrs. Raster, Rosenthal, Sheahan, Hayes, Shorey, Woodard, Queal, and Hoyne.

The Committee on the Library, to whom was referred the communication of Messrs. J. Dyrenfurth and Bernhard Kehlholz, submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary inform Messrs. D. J. Dyhrenfurth and Bernhard Kehlholz that this Board cannot accept the books they offer to transfer to the Public Library upon the conditions named in their communication of June 28, 1872, or upon any conditions that limit the right of property in the books, or restricts the lawful control of the Board of Directors in the management and government of the Library.

The Committee report that in their opinion the gentlemen above named represent themselves, and the conditions made by them, came from them alone; and it is not in the power of the Board to accept books upon conditions, or to bind its successors as to days upon which the Library shall be opened or closed.

The resolution was adopted.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds reported that the various city departments were trying to co-operate in furnishing quarters for the Board. Plans would soon be prepared for a new City Hall, and the Committee thought provision could be made there for several years by prompt action. Dearborn Park could not be secured at present. The following resolution was submitted and adopted:

Resolved, That His Honor, the Mayor, and the Committee of the Council on Public Buildings, and the Board of Public Works, be requested to provide in their plans for new city buildings rooms for the Free Public Library, with a separate entrance to the same, and that such provision shall contemplate a probable accumulation of one hundred thousand volumes within five years, and double that number within ten years from this time.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds was instructed to look after the matter.

The Committee on Administration reported the list of applicants for Secretary, and recommended that the election be indefinitely postponed, but that a temporary Secretary be elected, to receive $600 a year, and to serve, also, as Custodian and Librarian.

The recommendation was agreed to and the Board then proceeded to the election of a Secretary, resulting in the choice of Mr. William B. Wickersham.

The Board adjourned.

An Agreeable Surprise.

The employes in the factory of Messrs. A. H. Andrews & Co., of this city, the well-known manufacturers of school and church furniture, perpetrated a very handsome surprise, last Friday night, upon the junior member of the firm, Mr. H. L. Andrews, who has just returned from a wedding trip of six weeks in New England. By a little skilful management, Mr. and Mrs. Andrews were brought into the salesrooms of the firm, about 8 o'clock, where were assembled the entire working force of the factory, numbering over one hundred men. The occasion of the gathering was immediately made manifest by the appearance of Mr. John Ditch, the superintendent of the shipping department, who, in a neat and appropriate address, presented the happy pair, in the name of the factory employes, with a beautiful testimonial, consisting of a valuable bracelet, a handsome clock, and a silver water-service, all engraved with tasteful and appropriate inscriptions. Mr. Andrews replied with a very pleasant and graceful acknowledgment, and, after a brief interchange of courtesies, the gathering dispersed. The affair was a complete surprise to all but the factory men, and passed off in a manner exceedingly agreeable to all concerned.

They Must Bow Before the Storm.

Since the Chicago Fathers refuse to extend the leases to the occupants of the lake front longer than October, our firm have decided to sell their entire stock, which is one of the largest and best selected in the city, at manufacturers' prices. This firm is Colby & Wirts, Nos. 291 and 293 Michigan avenue, corner of Eldridge court, who have received instructions from the manufacturers they are agents for, to sell even below their prices rather than move. So, hereafter, parties in want of furniture will please take a memorandum of prices from other establishments, then go to C. & W. and save 25 to 50 per cent, according to style of goods. Every article will be warranted equal to any sold by retail dealers. Four years' experience of this firm has satisfied the most skeptical as to quality of furniture they sell. They have a large assortment of frames manufactured at the East, which they will upholster to order, at greatly reduced prices. This opportunity is well worth investigating, and the difference between manufacturers' and retail dealers' prices are worthy of the attention of the community.

Antonio de Anguera.

Professor Antonio de Anguera, well known in musical circles as a teacher of music and piano tuner, can now be found at W. W. Kimball's piano warerooms, corner of Wabash avenue and Thirteenth street, where he has made a permanent engagement as salesman. The Professor will be pleased to meet with his old and new friends requiring music instruction. His brother, Mr. Philippe Anguera, an experienced piano tuner, has taken charge of the Professor's tuning business, which he has transferred.

Jewelry.

The attention of lady readers is directed to the fine selection of beautiful and rare cameo half sets at the jewelry store of R. J. Morse, 449 Wabash avenue. Mr. Morse has imported many of them direct from Paris, and all lovers of artistic design and elegant workmanship should not fail to examine these gems, that for beauty, high finish, and fine mounting, far surpass anything ever shown before in the city, one set mounted with 67 whole pearls being especially noticeable. Do not fail to call, whether you wish to purchase or not.

For Bathing Infants.

Burnett's Kalliston is soothing and cooling.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

THE FRENCH BAND.

Gloomy Ending to a Week of Pleasure.

The Final Concert Postponed—Reception Banquet at the Rink—Toasts, Speeches, &c.

A week of clear skies and delightful music was ended yesterday by a pouring rain, which began to fall an hour or two before sunset, and continued until after midnight. The lowering nature of the weather brought grief to the hearts of many. The thousands of people who have abundant leisure and full pockets on Saturday eve were looking forward to the concert at Green's Garden as a fitting finale to their six days of toil, and great was their disappointment. Few came to the place. The lamps were not lighted, and those who made their appearance were informed that their tickets would be good for the concert to be given at the same place this evening.

THE BANQUET.

The banquet at the Rink had been advertised to follow the concert, but the continued rain caused an immense falling off in the attendance. The Rink had been decorated for the occasion, and covers had been laid for many hundred people. The long tables were but partially filled, and there was an air of gloom and depression where there should have been nothing but joy and festivity. Even the bronze bust of Washington, peeping out from among the evergreens at the east end of the Rink, looked melancholy and in keeping with the scene. It was nearly 11 o'clock before the eating and drinking was finished, and speaking was considered in order. Then the President, Dr. John D. M. Carr, arose, and, having called the assembly to order, delivered the following address of welcome:

SALUTATORY OF THE PRESIDENT.

Since "the morning stars sang together" music has moved the universe.

The harmony of a million worlds have kept time to [illegible] the great God has been the sublime conductor of all!

There are thoughts that can never be formed into words, and there are emotions which never find expression in speech.

I am thinking to-night of the [illegible], the [illegible] present,—the blessed future.

I am thinking to-night of the Chicago that was,—of the Chicago that is,—of the Chicago to come.

Without the night, we should have no stars; without the storm and tempest, no lightning; without sorrow and agony, no perfect happiness.

The bright and beautiful sun that came at early morning has gone over the hills again. But he will come back to-morrow,—come back arrayed in all the dazzling splendor of his resurrection joy, and ride the heavens in his chariot of beaming beauty.

Alas! There was a day when eternal night seemed to have fallen here. Alas! there was a day when the sun of our hope seemed dimmed forever. Alas! there was a day when the charred and burning faces of our hell-swept ruins lifted up their weeping, sightless eyes to the great God in agony.

And yet the sun came back again!

From every nation,—over mountains and seas, over rivers and lands,—came back the glorious words of hope and cheer.

The people of the wide world reached out their anxious arms to grasp our seared and bleeding hands; and the Moses of charity struck with his rod of love the hardest rocks of humanity, until our city was flooded with love, and prayers, and plenty!

And so it is past!

There are broken hearts that will never beat again!

There are ruined hopes that can never survive the terrible past!

There are desolated homes that can never brighten again at the touch of the loved and lost!

But out of all this darkness and night,—out of all this hell and fury,—out of all this agony and suffering, has been born a blessed future.

Oh! Chicago! Great in thy glory—*greater* in thy desolation—GREATEST in thy wonderful resurrection!

And it is this wounded and suffering city, reeling under the weight of her terrible afflictions; bleeding from her thirty thousand agonizing wounds—half blinded with the ashes from her own burning body; it is this city of Chicago that comes out of her mourning, almost out of her tomb, to welcome you to her living, beating, throbbing, unconquerable heart, and cries aloud with a voice, made musical with joy, and a soul filled with the blessed love of liberty, "*Vive La France.*"

[illegible] the first toast, "The President of [illegible] applause. [illegible] States," Hon. N. B. Judd responded with [illegible] erable taste and discretion, considering the delicacy of the political situation. Mons. [illegible] replied to a similar toast to Thiers.

OUR GUESTS.

General Cameron, of the *News*, responded to the toast, "Our Guests," closing his remarks as follows:

Heaven bless the young Republic of France! May the music of its great military band, which the American people, with one voice, have proclaimed to be, if not unequaled, at least unsurpassed, by any competitors with which it has been brought into contact, ever be found proclaiming peace on earth and good will among men. May its martial notes no longer prove the terror of the world.

With the United States in the West, and proud, glorious France in the East, united hand in hand, not for the subjugation of the nations, but for the promotion, by peaceful means, of Republican opinions and the establishment of Democratic institutions, who can doubt that popular government will yet be successfully established on the earth? May the United States and France continue in the future, as in the earlier past, bound by the strongest bonds of sympathy—and be the instruments of redeeming a world from the civil and political bonds with which it has been long enthralled.

The remaining toasts were: "The City of Chicago," "The Bench and Bar," "The Press," and "The Ladies," responded to severally by Hon. M. F. Tuley, Hon. E. F. Runyan, E. Colbert, of THE TRIBUNE, and Judge Wilkinson.

Music was interpolated from time to time among the speeches. "The Marseillaise" was given amid considerable enthusiasm, Miss Annie Goodall taking the solo. Dancing would have followed the formal services, had a sufficient number of ladies been present to make it possible. The entertainers and the entertained separated at a late hour, having passed a night of greater pleasure than could have been expected under the adverse circumstances. That even so goodly a showing should have been made is extremely creditable to the gentlemen having this matter in charge.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Health Ordinance Violators.

A number of persons who reside or do business in the Bridgeport district, or adjacent thereto, were arraigned before Justice Banyon, yesterday, on the charge of having violated some of the health ordinances of the city. Among them were Messrs. Tobey & Booth, Reid & Sherwin, and Turner, slaughter-house proprietors and packers. Several residents in the vicinity of Ashland avenue and Douglas Park testified that their health is endangered by the abominable stench which arises from the deposits of offal made by the employes of the slaughter house proprietors. Many persons, it is claimed, have been obliged to close up their doors and windows during the hottest nights of the season, in order to obtain a little rest. Residents in that neighborhood have put up with the nuisance as long as possible, and now call the attention of the authorities to the condition of the southwestern part of the city and the river, from the Stock Yards to the locks. These localities are made the dumping-ground for every scavenger that chooses to drive out so far, and serve as back yard and sewer to factories in the Town of Lake. With the exception of Mr. Turner's case, the trials were all continued to allow the accused an opportunity to remove the nuisances complained of. Mr. Turner was fined $25, because he had failed to clear his premises when notified to do so on the 18th of June. The Justice also fined him $5 for every day since he was last before the Court. He gave notice of an appeal, and inquired of the Court why he should be made the scapegoat for other packers and manufacturers. It would interest him to know why the Board of Health do not institute proceeding against Commissioner Wahl's rendering establishments, which deposit twenty loads of offal to his one. The Justice considered the question in the light of conundrums, and was obliged to give them up.

Won't go Fishing Again.

The foresight of a man who would do as Frank Wentworth did last evening, deserves recognition in some shape. A carefully engraved leather medal would not be inappropriate, under the circumstances. At 5 o'clock he armed himself with rod, line, and reel, and stepped on board of a Northwestern train which was to bear him part way to a famous trout stream about fifty miles distant, where he proposed spending to-day in the gentle pastime of Walton. When he arrived at a junction about thirty miles out, where he was to take another train on an intersecting road, he learned, to his consternation, that the cross-train did not run on Saturday night. Meanwhile, the other train had moved off on its journey, leaving Frank to survey a dismal landscape bereft of houses from the platform of a dreary country station. The following despatch from Wentworth to Woolworth, received late last night, explains the distressing situation of the senior member of the firm: "Will never go fishing again. Have struck a place that beats burnt district. Send several small bottles, sandwiches and blankets." Frank, it is thought, won't be in town before Monday unless he walks.

Illinois and Michigan Central Statistics.

From R. Milne, Secretary of the Board of Canal Commissioners at Lockport, Ill., We have received the following comparative statement of tolls received and amounts of the principal articles transported on the Illinois and Michigan Canal for the month of June, 1872 and 1871: Tolls received, June, 1871, $21,199.65; tolls, including lockage at Henry, June, 1872, $26,909.17; amount received for lockage at Henry, $1,608.68. Bushels of corn cleared June, 1871, 687,840; 1872, 1,092,938. Oats cleared, June, 1871, 65,443 bushels; 1872 132,160 bushels. Lumber, all kinds, cleared June, 1871, 6,377,171 feet; 1872, 5,984,946 feet. Cubic yards of stone, all kinds, cleared June, 1871, 30,360; 1872, 30,473. It will be remembered that the canal was closed during the last five days of June, 1871, for the purpose of removing the locks on the "Summit Level."

[illegible]

Prof. Gustavus Geary has returned home from the East.

—Eli T. Sheppard, United States Consul at Tien Tsin, China, is stopping at the Sherman House.

—"Self Made Men" is the title of a lecture to be delivered by T. A. Bland in the West Side Opera House, this evening.

—Members of the Mulligan Zouaves are requested to meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon on business of great importance.

—The *Carriers' Monthly Business Directory*, for July, an invaluable compendium to the business men of Chicago, is at hand. Much convenient information is found in it.

—The preparations making for the Caledonia Club picnic, on the 8th of August, are of the most extensive nature, it being the intention of the managers to excell, if possible, all their previous yearly meetings.

—There are a number of valuable white shirts at the Madison-street Police Station, for which an owner is wanted. They were taken from a man arrested on the 18th of June on suspicion of having stolen them.

—Property owners opposed to the erection of a factory on the block bounded by Rush, Indiana, Pine, and Ohio streets, are requested to meet at the office of Fox & Howard, Central Union Block, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

—A team owned by T. D. Wadsworth, and driven by a colored man named George Middleton, ran into the river at Voss & Sayndacker's coal dock, North Branch, yesterday morning. It was rescued with great difficulty.

—William Luff, residing at No. 90 Cottage Grove avenue, had one of his legs broken in two places while attempting to jump on an Indiana avenue street car, at 9 o'clock last evening. He was taken home to the corner of Eighteenth street and Indiana avenue, by Officer Hayes.

—There will be a meeting of the Chicago Society of Physicians and Surgeons, to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock, in the parlor of the Chicago Orphan Asylum, on Michigan avenue, near Twenty-second street. A paper on "Electro-Therapeutics" will be read. Regular physicians are invited to attend.

—Eunice Preston, a switchman in the employ of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad Company, had one of his feet terribly crushed yesterday morning, while coupling cars, at the Meagher street crossing. Amputation will have to be performed.

—Yesterday the Coroner held an inquest on the body of John F. Merwitz, aged 9 years, at No. 124 Noble street. While riding on a wagon on Friday afternoon deceased was thrown out, receiving injuries from which he died yesterday morning. Verdict, accidental death.

—The ladies of the Cathedral Aid Society desire to publicly express to Field, Leiter & Co. their gratification at the prompt, neat, and finished manner in which they have just carpeted and upholstered the Cathedral under the arrangement made with them.

—A. K. Stevenson, a carpenter employed in the construction of Dr. Ryder's new building, No. 309 Wabash avenue, fell from one story to another, yesterday forenoon, and sustained concussion of the brain. He was taken to the residence of his brother-in-law, No. 494½ West Lake street. The doctors say he cannot recover.

—At half-past 8 o'clock last evening, fire broke out in 753 South Halsted street, a 2-story brick building, owned by Miller & Taendor, and occupied by John York as a dry goods store. The stock was damaged to the extent of $350; fully insured. The fire was caused by the ignition of goods placed too near a gas light. No alarm was given.

—The fourth annual picnic of the Ninetieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry Association will take place at the Desplaine's Station, on the Wisconsin Division of the Northwestern Railroad, on Monday next, the cars leaving Kenzie street bridge at 9 in the morning. The proceeds will be applied to aid the widows, orphans, and indigent members [illegible]. There will be music, dancing, and fun generally.

—The range of yesterday's temperature was as follows, observations having been taken by E. de Yongh, optician, under the Sherman House, every half hour: At 7:30 a. m., 74 degrees; 8 a. m., 76; 8:30 a. m., 79; 9 a. m., 80; 9:30 a. m., 82; 10 a. m., 82; 10:30 a. m., 82; 11 a. m., 81; 11:30 a. m., 82; 12 m., 82; 12:30 p. m., 80; 1 p. m., 81; 1:30 p. m., 81; 2 p. m., 82; 2:30 p. m., 81; 3 p. m., 81; 3:30 p. m., 81; 4 p. m., 80; 4:30 p. m., 79;—in the shade.

—The forthcoming picnic to be given under the auspices of the Catholic Library Association, will be an occasion of real enjoyment to all who may be fortunate enough to participate therein. It will be held at Haas' Park, on Wednesday, August 7. The members of the Association are making great efforts to render the affair attractive and enjoyable, and there is no doubt that they will succeed in doing so. The proceeds of the picnic will be employed in restoring the library to its ante-fire position, and as it is a worthy and popular institution, it is to be hoped that their efforts will meet with encouragement.

—The Board of Public Works issued permits yesterday, as follows: James Intheriand, 4-story and basement stone, 26x80, No. 49 Franklin street; G. F. Rumsey, 4-story and basement brick, 84x80, southwest corner of Huron and Rush streets; W. D. McIlvaine, 1½-story and basement brick, 25x37, No. 403 Belden avenue; Wendlin Leng, 3 story and basement brick, 24x98, corner Clybourn and Division streets; John H. McAvoy, 3-story and basement brick, 90x124, South Park avenue, near Twenty-fourth street; H. W. Coolidge, 1½ story and basement, 22x45, No. — Leavitt street; Magdalen Busse, 4-story and basement brick, 45x85, Nos. 178 and 180 North Clark street.

—The following well-known citizens left on the Peerless for Lake Superior last evening: G. W. Halpin and family; F. A. Bryan and family; Artemas Carter and family; Dr. E. Clapp and family; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. L. Whittier; Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Smith; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hitchcock; R. T. Crane and family; M. C. Stearns and family; A. D. Titsworth and family; G. P. Randall, Miss Jennie Randall, A. A. Munger, Mrs. M. Munger, Miss Drummond, Miss Eva Manierre, Mrs. Joseph Medill, Miss Kate Medill, Miss Nellie Medill, Miss Josie Medill, Miss Kate Manierre, Miss Lizzie Chapin, Mrs. McClure, Miss G. Moody, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Ives, Miss Barned, Mr. Jos. White, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Jeffrey and family, Miss Edwards, Miss Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Hjortsberg, Mr. and Mrs. D. Leonard, Mr. Robert Garrabrant, Miss Garrabrant.

The Carriers' Monthly.

[illegible] the [illegible] number of the "Carriers' Monthly Business Directory," a most valuable compilation, which has, to a great extent, remedied the difficulties arising from the new locations caused by the fire, and has replaced the old and now useless directories. It contains, in addition to the list of business houses, the names of streets, and a quantity of other useful information concerning the city.

St. George's Society Picnic.

This society have made extensive arrangements for holding their thirteenth annual picnic on the 31st inst., at [illegible] usually good time may be expected by all who will have the pleasure of attending. No liquor will be allowed on the grounds, and a strong police force will be present to maintain the strictest order. The programme will be announced at a future time.

Washington Heights.

Our readers will remember that on Wednesday evening next (July 24), at Burlington Hall, Messrs C. C. Thayer & Co., real estate auctioneers, will make sale of two hundred residence lots, located at Washington Heights. We understand this sale is made to accommodate those of our citizens who are unable, on account of pressure of daily engagements, to attend a day sale. For full particulars and description of property see advertisement.

Pianos and Organs.

W. W. Kimball, at his piano warerooms, corner of Wabash avenue and Thirteenth street, has now on hand a large assortment of the Hallet, Davis & Co., and Light & Co. pianos, and Smith's American organs, in forty-four different styles. Orders from dealers filled with dispatch. Also new pianos for sale or to rent by paying small amounts down, the balance in weekly or monthly payments.

Brand.

E. L. Brand, the well-known photographer, has just returned from the East, where he has been in search of new things, new styles, etc. He always was able to do good work, but those who may now call upon him will find that he can do the same good work in other and perhaps more attractive ways.

Woodlawn.

An auction sale of property at this beautiful suburb is to take place at the rooms of T. S. Fitch & Co., No. 157 Dearborn street, Wednesday, the 24th inst., as per advertisement.

The North Side Street Railway.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I wish to inform the North Side Railway Company that it would be a great accommodation to the citizens living some distance from the river if they would have a car leave Clark Street Bridge about half past 11 or 12 o'clock at night. People who wish to attend a place of amusement on the South or West Side can't get back to Clark Street Bridge at 10:20, the time the last car leaves; consequently they have to walk home. Such an accommodation would be greatly appreciated by the residents of Division street and Clybourn avenue.

CLYBOURN.

Feminine Amenities.

If women, perhaps better than men, know how to do things insolent to each other, so do they know how to resent impertinences. An American lady travelling in Switzerland tells this dinner-table story:

"I had seen enough of travelling English, of whom the party at the table was principally composed, to know how to treat them, so I entirely ignored their presence, placidly gazing out of the window in the interval of the courses, on long, straggling St. Goarhausen opposite. This had its effect in the increased respect of all glances, except those from a pair of bold black eyes opposite me, whose owner observed to her husband in a loud tone, 'One of the people of the country, I suppose.' 'My dear,' murmured the gentleman, 'take care; the lady may understand English.' 'Not likely!' in a tone of infinite disdain. 'Oh! ah! one can never be too careful. So many of our people go to Paris, don't you know, that the French must pick up a little of our lingo.' 'I don't think her French,' remarked the lady, her gaze still broadly fixed on me. She proceeded with some very free and impertinent remarks. At the conclusion of the meal I wanted some confitures that stood near this lady, and the waiters had all left the room. I looked directly at her, and said, in my best English: 'Madame, may I trouble you to hand me those bon-bons?' If you could have seen the woman's face! It turned white, her jaw dropped, and she stared blankly, utterly unable to comply with my request. Her husband snatched up the plate, and handed them to me with a bow. I ate my confectionery with an innocent air, in the midst of a dead silence."

The Barnard Impeachment.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 20.—The Impeachment Court to-day negatived, by a vote of 23 to 9, the plea of the defendant's counsel that the Court had no jurisdiction of the offences of Judge Barnard under the former term. The motion to strike out the article charging him with a conspiracy with Fisk in the matter of the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad was also negatived. The objection of the defence to the articles charging Barnard with receiving $1,500 as a present from Fisk was also overruled. Objections were raised to other articles, and, after hearing argument, the Court adjourned to Monday.

The French Band.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—Arrangements were made to-day to receive the French Band on Monday, with appropriate ceremonies. The band will give two concerts here, in Exposition Hall, Monday and Tuesday nights.

NEW YORK.

The Torrid Term Intensified.

Extraordinary Solstitial Hegira—Two Hundred Thousand Citizens Out of Town.

Characteristic Incident of the Baltimore Convention—A Somnolent Pleasure Excursion.

Queer Story of a Chastised Correspondent.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, July 18.

The torrid term continues unabated,—the average height of the mercury being considerably above 90 degrees. It seems to me that each returning summer here is more exhausting than any previous summer,—not that the thermometer has a loftier range, but that the atmosphere is more oppressive and relaxing.

Everybody says that

THE PRESENT SEASON

has had no parallel in regard to the sultry and stifling quality of the air, and the fatal influence of the sun upon animal life. Not only are sunstrokes the commonest of circumstances, but they appear this year, in many cases, to be almost unavoidable. I have heard of men prostrated by the heat who were strictly temperate, and prudent in every respect; who carried umbrellas over their heads, and moistened handkerchiefs in their hats. I have heard of women sunstruck in railway cars, and of children sunstruck within doors, showing that, in such terrible weather as this, no one can consider himself secure.

Time was when rains, especially heavy thunderstorms, cleared and cooled the air. This is no longer so, at least in this locality. Recently, we have had a thunder-gust every two or three days; but the atmosphere has been closer and denser after than it was before,—the rain, which washed the burning earth, passing off in semi-suffocating steam. What used to be known as refreshing showers have lost their adjective quality, and we suffering cits have more dread of a storm than we have of the sun.

If the nights would only be cool, we should be tolerably resigned to these solstitial heats; but to be roasted by day, and then be baked by night, is beyond human endurance and human patience.

Never within my recollection has there been such

AN HEGIRA

from town. Whether the country generally is any cooler or more comfortable than the city, is questionable during such torridness as the present; but it is part of our nature to believe, when we are dissatisfied, that any other place than that we happen to be in will yield us what we seek. This, with the tyranny of Fashion, peoples our watering-places and the rustic boarding-houses for hundreds of miles around. Whole thoroughfares, like the Fifth, Lexington, and Madison avenues, Twenty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Forty-second streets, are perfectly deserted. Broadway, West Broadway, Broad, and Wall streets plainly show the effects of the summer-exodus. There is neither busines nor pleasure in town just now, nor will there be until September.

So many persons went abroad early in the season that it was thought the fashionable resorts would fare badly. But those who have crossed the ocean are not missed, and Long Branch, Saratoga, and Newport are reported to be thronged. It is estimated that two hundred thousand absentees would not be too large a number to assign to Manhattan, while probably nearly one hundred thousand more quit the city every Saturday to return on Monday,—fancying, which is almost as satisfactory as feeling, that they have been refreshed and invigorated by their mouthful of fresh air.

It is difficult for a stranger, elbowed and jostled in the business streets, and having constant narrow escapes from being run over by carriages and carts of every description, to realize fully that there is nobody in town. Still, this conventional and hyperbolical phrase is more nearly correct now than usual.

You have seen, of course, Nast's cartoon representing General Grant stepping on the tail of

THE BRITISH LION,

while the noble beast sheds great tears of rage and mortification at the indignity put upon him. Considering the past and present condition of the Alabama Claims, and our [illegible] rather upon us than upon our trans-Atlantic cousins. It reminds me of an incident which occurred not long ago in a Western city.

The correspondent of a San Francisco journal had written a letter reflecting severely upon a certain politician who had been guilty of great corruptions in office, but who, as usually happens, was virtuously indignant that he should be charged with anything save the most honorable conduct. He had no trouble in discovering the author of the letter, and sent a message to his brother, who lived in the same city as the correspondent, that he would be eternally grateful if the journalist in question was promptly and properly castigated for his "outrageous attacks upon a high-minded and perfectly spotless gentleman."

The brother, so urged, went to the office where he knew the correspondent could be found, and inquired, with a belligerent air, if Mr. Blank were in.

"That is my name," remarked the newspaper-scribe; but, before he could rise from his feet, his visitor had attempted to seize him by the neck, which he prevented by knocking his assailant down. He then caught the fellow by the cravat, and buffeted him soundly, and, dragging him to the door, told him to get out.

The defeated man lost no time in obeying,—shutting the doors quickly behind him, as if to place a barricade between himself and further blows.

The correspondent had seated himself once more at his desk, and was continuing his writing, when the ejected suddenly thrust his head into the doorway, carefully preserving the means of rapid retreat, and exclaimed in a loud tone: "Now, sir, if ever you write anything more about my brother, I want you to understand that I will chastise you again."

The journalist was not so devoid of humor as to fail to appreciate the indicrousness of the situation. He tipped back his chair, burst into a loud laugh, and said that, if the fellow had not departed so swiftly, he would certainly have invited him to drink a bottle of wine.

A HAPPENING

of the Baltimore Convention, quite illustrative of its general spirit, and of the extremes which met there, seems to me good enough to put in print.

One of the journalists in attendance was formerly a war-correspondent of the New York *Tribune* during the rebellion, and had the ill-fortune to be captured running the batteries of Vicksburg, and to be kept in prison nearly two years. While confined at Salisbury, N. C., in the old cotton factory, of which General Bradley T. Johnson was then Commandant, he succeeded in making his escape, and finally getting through to the North.

One of the correspondent's friends, meeting him at the Carrollton, the evening of the first day of the sitting, said, "Several of us have just been talking about you, and I should like to introduce you to a gentleman here." The journalist was accordingly taken up and presented to General Johnston, when the former laughingly observed, "I think I was in your command in North Carolina, once, General."

"Yes, I remember you very well; but you took a long furlough without leave of absence, and have never reported since."

"I come to Baltimore for that express purpose, General!"

"Well, what is your report, sir?"

"I report myself entirely in favor of Horace Greeley."

"So do I," said the General, "and that, I presume, settles the matter."

"Entirely," replied the journalist, and the ex-Rebel General and the former war-correspondent shook hands.

This story clearly indicates the new resolution. The correspondent had been kept in prison for two years because he was a journalist associate of Horace Greeley, and he was now welcome to the Southern Democracy for precisely the same reason.

One of the clubs here had

AN EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON,

an evening or two since, with music, dancing, and supper on board. Of course, the night was very warm, and the exercise taken so fatigued the participants that they began to drop off rapidly soon after midnight. The steamboat and barge containing the excursionists did not return to the city until after sunrise, and then not one of all the merry throng that had started out was awake. They were scattered over the vessels, men and women lying in promiscuous profusion on the floor, on the tables, and wherever there was available space. The musicians slumbered beside their instruments, and a spell of profound sleep seemed to have descended upon all the shavers the expedition.

When the vessels arrived at the pier it was found necessary for the officers to go about and arouse the sleepers. They had a hard time, for not a few of the merry-makers had drank wine and beer enough to render them remarkably somnolent. The women were awakened without much trouble. Not so the men, some of whom would not have been stirred by the roaring of artillery, while others were still occupied with their dreams, and others again were anxious to fight because they had been disturbed. At least two hours were occupied in getting the excursionists upon their feet, and, by the time this was accomplished, they who had undertaken the task were in no amiable mood. The majority of the members of the club and their friends went to their respective houses in that drowsy and disgusted state that usually results from the rousing of persons who have not had half the rest that they require.

This pleasure-party has since been dubbed the Rip Van Winkle excursionists, and countless are the jokes perpetrated upon the unique and indecorous situations which many of the slumbering men and women occupied, regardless of grace, conventionality, and the imperative social proprieties.

SALMAGUNDI.

The building of a new Opera-House, which will, no doubt, take the place of the Academy of Music, is now reported to be a fixed fact. It will be erected on the site of the old Harlem & New Haven Railway stations, on Fourth avenue, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, will be a beautiful structure, and will cost, altogether, about $1,000,000. The new Opera-House will be begun, I understand, next autumn, and will be completed in time for the lyric season of 1873-4.

It is asserted that we are soon to have an illustrated daily journal in the city, and that the peculiar and hazardous enterprise will be backed by a liberal capital.

Half-a-dozen artists and writers say that they have had sufficient money subscribed to set up still another comic weekly, and that they intend to issue in October, evidently unmindful of the fact that the New York *Observer* has long filled the field of humorous journalism in this city. COLSTOUN.

Bathing-Places for Workingmen.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Permit me to say a few words about bathing-places for our workingmen. The mere establishment of public bathing-places will not supply the want of the men who work in our shops and foundries. If any one will take the pains to go through the founderies and machine shops, he will see the necessity of having this bathing arrangement immediately accessible to the men, so they can be used every evening at least. This work is dirty, and many have to work where dirt and dust accumulates over the entire body during the day. In the foundry is this especially the case; and yet they have only a bucket, or some small vessel, to wash off in. These men cannot, as a rule, erect bathing places at home, and many of them live in rented houses or small rooms, where it is impossible to make preparations for bathing. Indeed, many of them cannot even sponge off their bodies without great inconvenience. They cannot go to the lake shore every evening to wash after a hard day's work. But, with them, bathing is an every-day necessity, an every-day want, and there is no place where the want can be supplied but in the shops and factories where they work. Now, my suggestion is, that the proprietors of establishments erect bathing facilities in their buildings, where their employes may "wash and be clean." And, while workingmen are agitating the question of their rights, let this be added, and placed at the head of the list, or at least give it its Scriptural place "Cleanliness next to Godliness." And we have but little doubt, if employers will do this, it will go far towards pacifying the feelings of the men, for, among other good qualities, cold water has a sedative effect. Besides which, the commonest feelings of humanity will second such a course, if not overshadowed by mercenary considerations. And a little forethought might not detract from it as a financial question. There is no doubt, in the settlement of this great labor issue, the rights of the laboring man will be enlarged, and the firm or corporation which anticipates these will profit by it. And surely the means of getting rid of the filthiness contracted while at work should be supplied by the employer, and especially where the laborer cannot supply himself.

As to the manner of carrying out this suggestion, it is very simple: A long, narrow room may be partitioned off on the side or other convenient part of the building. This should be divided into apartments containing one or two bath-tubs in each apartment. Boxes and drawers should be fixed in each of these rooms to put clothes in, and these should be supplied with lock and key. Also hooks whereon to hang clothes, if wet or dirty. The men can go to these bathing apartments, wash, put on clean clothes, and go home like gentlemen. When they come in the morning, they put on their work-clothes, which are left in the bath-room over night, placing their other clothes in the drawer, locking them up for safe-keeping.

The expense of such an arrangement will be nominal, compared with the advantages gained, and I hope some of our enterprising manufacturing firms will lead off in this matter at once, and the rest will follow. Workingmen will do well to turn their attention to it, for their convenience, comfort, and health. Public bathing-places are all right, and should be had; but they supply the want of an entirely different class of men, who are by no comparison so needy as these machinists and foundrymen. The time is come to agitate these great humanitarian ideas, and the matter of individual accumulation of wealth must yield somewhat to the general good. J. L. B.

CHICAGO, July 20.

Cluseret's Article on the Fenian Movement of 1866-'7.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of this date, a *critique* appears on General Cluseret's paper in *Fraser's Magazine* having reference to the Fenian movement of 1866-'7 in Canada and Ireland. As regards the latter country, I have nothing to say, because I did not happen to be there when the revolt was in progress; but, having some personal knowledge of the Irish expedition into Canada in June, 1866, must pronounce the ill-considered assertion of Cluseret, that the officers and men of the Fenians were all drunk, unqualifiedly false. That, among the numerous Generals, Colonels, etc., there were some cases of intoxication, cannot be denied; but the citizens of Buffalo, Malone, and St. Albans can bear testimony to the decorous conduct of the Irish troops during their two weeks' occupation of those points. Not a single outrage was committed in either place by the much-abused Fenian raiders.

It is too much the habit to abuse the Irish causelessly. Whenever a preacher falls short of sermon-matter, or an editor feels in bilious mood, the Irish form an excellent reserve to fall back upon in the way of fault-finding and ridicule. I am not an enthusiast; but, if there was anything "ignominious" about the '66 movement, it was in the retreat of 1,500 splendidly-equipped volunteers of Canada before 500 Irishmen, and when, after routing the Canadians at Limestone Ridge, the invaders retired upon Fort Erie, they captured a strong British force which had come up in their rear, and occupied the village. To crown all, they effected their retreat across the Niagara River on the night of June 2-3, 1866, in the face of Peacock's brigade of English regulars, who had two batteries of artillery along with them. The United States forces, however, saved the British further trouble, and put an end to after-movements, by capturing Fenian arms, seizing dispatches, and arresting leaders, which, as a neutral power, I suppose they had a perfect right to do.

The Irish, I think, are ready enough to acknowledge their faults. Certainly, neither the English nor American press will allow the world to be blind to them. "Irish" is an adjective which, with the genuine Anglo-Saxon, qualifies all that is rebellious, intractable, and demoralized. Cluseret is not an Anglo-Saxon; he is a kind of nondescript; but he knows the kind of stuff that sells. No Irishman can deny that the campaign of '66, against England, in Canada, was badly conducted. Every Irishman can conscientiously deny that the failure was "ignominous."

If the English and American newspapers were as ready to point out Irish errors in a practical way, as they are to abuse the Irish nation with apparent recklessness, their talent would be directed to better purpose. It is, however, the fashion to abuse Irishmen, and, for that matter, Irish women, too, whenever an opportunity offers. This they have learned to expect, and only protest, once in a while, in this wise, to show that they have a proper sense of their somewhat peculiar position. AN IRISHMAN.

CHICAGO, July 19.

The Albert Monument.

The monument in memory of Prince Albert has been formally opened by Queen Victoria. The remarkable features of the work are the four groups at the corners representing Asia, Africa, America and Europe. Of the way in which our own country is honored, the London *Standard* says: "America, by John Bell, whose many careful and poetic conceptions have raised him to the highest position among modern sculptors, is the finest of all the groups in our own, as well as in general estimation. Its superiority is particularly manifested in the composition and in the delicacy of the sentiment, as well as in the distinctness with which the story it tells is expressed. The representative figure of America, riding on the wild and shaggy bison, is a fine and spirited conception, whilst the frank admission of the United States leading the way in the affairs of the Western Continent, whilst Canada, with true loyalty, still presses the rose of England to her breast, displays a prominent and estimable fact, acknowledged without jealousy alike by sovereign and by people here." Asia is the least to be admired by the English, and there is some complaint because Australasia is not down somewhere. The smaller groups represent the industries and various devices of peace and war by which England has grown so great.

A Hale Old Man—Eight Hundred Miles in Three Hundred Hours.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, July 15.

All old San Franciscans are tolerably familiar with the name of Dr. G. M. Bourne, the old pioneer water-cure physician. The doctor is now 60 years of age, but he has just accomplished a feat which few young men would care to attempt, and fewer still would have the nerve and endurance necessary for its accomplishment. He arrived here yesterday morning, after having walked from Portland, Oregon, to the end of Oakland wharf—a distance of something over 800 miles—in 300 hours of walking time. Dr. Bourne is a vegetarian and a man of strictly temperate habits; one who can eschew what many another man chews or would choose—tobacco and whiskey. To illustrate the truth of his theories, to show that upon the simplest vegetable food the human frame is capable of accomplishing as much labor and enduring as much fatigue, or more, than if sustained by flesh, meat, or any other kind of food, the Doctor undertook, and triumphantly accomplished, this arduous undertaking. He was forty-two days on the road, but eight of these were consumed in stoppages at various points, and all of his walking was done in the remaining thirty-four days. The Doctor's walk in time varied from three to sixteen hours a day, a portion of which was done while the thermometer indicated 96 degrees. In some places he had to travel stretches of nine miles without water or rest. His route was by way of Salem, Albany, Corvallis, Eugene, Yreka, Weaverville, Shasta, Red Bluff, Marysville and Sacramento. His only food was Graham bread, water and fruit. The doctor says he used less than forty pounds of bread during the entire period of forty-two days. He lost about four pounds in weight, but arrived in perfect health.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FRENCH BAND
WILL GIVE TWO FAREWELL
SACRED CONCERTS,
TO-DAY (SUNDAY,)
In the BASE BALL PARK, State and 23d Sts., at 3 o'clock p. m., and in "GREEN'S GARDEN," cor. Madison and Elizabeth-sts., at 8 p. m.

PROGRAMME.
1. Ave Maria .... Gounod
2. Air—Vaste Suisse .... Mohr
With solos by all the principal artists of the Band.
3. Waltz—"The Beautiful Blue Danube." [illegible]
4. Overture to "William Tell" .... Rossini
5. Cornet Solo .... Arban
M. Sylvestre.
6. Stabat Mater (selection) .... Rossini
National Airs.

PERSONS IN CARRIAGES may drive into the grounds of Green's Garden, thereby being entirely protected against the pressure of the crowd. Carriage entrance corner of Washington and Elizabeth sts.
The grounds will be brilliantly illuminated with calcium lights, Chinese lanterns, transparencies, &c. Refreshment stands will be furnished on the grounds (beer, wine, and liquors being entirely excluded). Covered seats for six thousand persons have been provided in case of unfavorable weather.
POPULAR PRICES.
Promenade tickets, with seats, 75c; reserved covered seats in grand stand, 50c extra.
Carriages will be admitted for $1 EXTRA (the admission price to be paid for each occupant).
The sale of tickets for the afternoon concert will open at the box office of the Base Ball Park at 10 o'clock, and for the evening concert, at the box-office at Green's Garden, at 3 o'clock a. m.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.
Clinton-st., between Randolph and Washington.
Commencing Monday, July 22,
THIRD AND MOST POSITIVELY THE
LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!
Of the original and only
TONY PASTOR!
TONY PASTOR!
And his Entire Troupe from New York, WITH TWO NEW STARS. First appearance of
WILLIAM ARLINGTON!
WILLIAM ARLINGTON!
The Chicago Favorite, and
HERR WILLIO!
HERR WILLIO!
The greatest of living contortionist in the world, imitator of birds, &c., &c., who has been brought to this country from Europe, at an enormous expense for Mr. Fox's Humpty Dumpty (Olympic Theatre, Broadway, New York).
NEW ACTS—NEW BURLESQUES—NEW SONGS.
First time of the Grand Burlesque FRENCH BAND. Every night. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.
First time of Harrigan and Hart's new and original act, entitled DON'T 'SPUTE ME.
First time in this city of 1, 2, 3, by Kearns, Carter, and Manning.
More new songs, acts, and burlesques, by Ella Wesner, Jennie Engel, Kitty O'Neil, Tony Pastor, and his entire company.
Remember, this is most positively the third and last week.
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.
N. D. ROBERTS, Business Manager.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Grand opening of the Minstrel Season, MONDAY EVENING, July 22, and every night this week, the world-renowned
Hooley's Minstrels
John Mulligan, Billy Rice, Archy Hughes, Cool White, Hurley and Marr, James W. Clark, George W. Charles, D. S. Vernon, William P. Bowles, W. Cook, J. B. Naylor, J. Hunneman, Fred. H. Hasson, F. Pauler, S. Geilnberger, G. Norris, [illegible] Panton, T. Myers, Pauler, G. Western, E. Lynch, L. [illegible], N. Otis, F. Barton, W. Billing, etc., will appear in a
New and Novel Programme.
Introducing their great Burlesque, written expressly for, and performed only by, Hooley's Minstrels, entitled
DI-VORCED!
[illegible] the best Burlesque ever placed upon the Minstrel stage. Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Grand Dramatic Entertainment Sunday Evening, July 21, Performance of the Great Moral Drama of the
Ticket - of - Leave Man,
To be produced with all its original music and grand scenic effects by the Dramatic Amateurs of Chicago, under the auspices of the U. H. R. A., for the benefit of the re-erection of the Jewish Hospital.
Reserved seats can be had at the Box Office from 10 to 4 on Sunday. Twenty-ninth st. 'busses will be in attendance after the performance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The Management take especial pleasure in announcing an engagment, at great expense, with the popular and justly celebrated American Tragedian, Mr.
EDWIN ADAMS,
Who will personate his great character, as played for months at Booth's Theatre, New York, entitled
ENOCH ARDEN,
As dramatized from Tennyson's exquisite poem by Mlle. Julie de Marguerites.
EDWIN ADAMS, MATINEES Wednesday and Saturday.

FRENCH BAND CONCERT.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
All tickets issued for last evening's Concert in Green's Garden are good for
TO-NIGHT.

FOURTH ANNUAL PICNIC
OF THE AMERICAN
PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION
Will be held at SHARPSHOOTERS' PARK, on
THURSDAY NEXT, JULY 25.
Cars leave depot, corner Canal and Kinzie st., at 8:30 a. m., stopping at Park Station (Reuben-st.)
Tickets $1.00. Friends are invited.

THE THIRTEENTH
ANNUAL PICNIC
Of the St. George's Society will be held at
HAAS' PARK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31.
No liquors allowed on the ground. Ample police regulations have been made to preserve order. Particulars and programme will be announced in due time.

SINGING AND VOCAL CULTURE
PROF. GUSTAVUS GEARY
begs leave to announce his return from Eastern engagements, and will give lessons daily in singing and vocal culture, and the general theory of music, at his residence, No. 228 South Green-st., corner of Tyler. Prof. Geary has been eminently successful in enabling ladies and gentlemen to fill prominent positions in church choirs. Several of the leading members of quartette choirs in this city, New York, and many other large cities having been his pupils.

Basket Picnic
Under the auspices of William B. Warren Lodge, No. 209 A. F. & A. M., will be held at Sharpshooters' Park, Tuesday, July 23, 1872. Music by the Great Western Light Guard full Band. Cars will leave the depot, corner Canal and Kinzie streets at 9:15 sharp.
Tickets, $1; Children, Under 12, Free.
Trains will stop at Park Station and C. B. & Q. R. R. crossing going and returning.

RIFLE SHOOTING GALLERY.
CHICAGO
RIFLE SHOOTING GALLERY,
Adjoining Academy of Music.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.
Grand Annual Picnic of the AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION, AT SHARPSHOOTERS' PARK, On Thursday, July 25.
Cars leave station corner Canal and Kinzie-sts, at 8:45 a. m., sharp. Cars stop at Park.

EDUCATIONAL.
Glendale Female College,
(15 miles north of Cincinnati, O., on the Cin. Ham. & Dayton, A. & G. W., and Indianapolis June R. R.)
The nineteenth Collegiate year of this well-known and established institution will begin Sept. 17. It appeals to its past success, its admirable location, and the recommendation of those who know it best, as its guarantee to the public for the future. For catalogues and information, address REV. L. D. POTTER, D. D., Prest., Glendale, O.

AUCTION SALES.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
General Merchandise
And Real Estate Auctioneers,
Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

AT AUCTION.
BOOTS AND SHOES—Tuesday, July 23.
BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES—Wednesday, July [illegible]
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &C.—Thursday, July [illegible]
HOUSEHOLD GOODS, &C.—Saturday, July [illegible]
At 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
Desirable Property
ADJOINING HAWTHORNE,
AT AUCTION,
On Wednesday Afternoon, July [illegible]
AT THE SALESROOM OF
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.,
Sale commencing at 2 o'clock. They will sell without reserve,
One Hundred and Ninety-Two Handsome Lots,
Nicely located in Blocks 1 and 2, of Baldwin['s Subdi]vision, being
OSBORNE'S ADDITION TO HAWTHORNE,
In Section 33, Town 39, Range 13, on most favorable terms. Twenty-five dollars down at the time of the purchase, twenty-five dollars on the delivery of the deed, balance, one, two, and three years, with 8 per cent. interest.
This property adjoins HAWTHORNE, a very pretty place, equi distant from Chicago and Riverside, on which upwards of $70,000 has been expended in grading, trees and beautifying it.
The BOULEVARD DRIVE, the new and handsome Boulevard from Chicago to Riverside, passes close to these lots. Trains on the C. B. & Q. Railroad are running hourly, making stops at Hawthorne.
The SOUTH WEST. The improvements in this quarter that have been and are now made, the rapid growth, the splendid drive, the great facilities by the numerous and hourly trains on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, makes this property very desirable, not only for homes, but for investment and speculation. The title is perfect, and the property is free of any incumbrance. Abstracts furnished each purchaser.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, have removed to their elegant new stores, 22, 24 and 26 Randolph street, where they will hold weekly sales at 9½ a.m., of
Dry Goods, Clothing, Woollens, Notions, etc., on TUESDAYS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, On WEDNESDAYS,
HARDWARE, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, etc., on THURSDAYS,
Furniture, Crockery, Carpets, etc., On SATURDAYS.
Two large rooms will be devoted to Private Sales during the week of a full assortment of the best and medium grades of Furniture.

AUCTION AT
WOODLAWN.
Most beautiful suburban tract about Chicago. Closing out sale of original owners of [illegible] quarter-acre lots and two or three fine new dwellings immediately at depot, and also fronting the great South Park. Sale takes place on Wednesday, July 24, 1872, at auction rooms of T. S. FITCH & CO., 157 Dearborn-st., at 2 o'clock p. m. Terms, one-third cash; balance in [illegible] years at 8 per cent. Title perfect and a printed abstract will be furnished [illegible] buyer. Merchants, mechanics, professional [illegible] now is the golden opportunity. Go and see the property by any of the Hyde Park (I. C. R. R.) trains. Cards are placed upon the property to be sold. Every lot to be sold is within two blocks (300 feet) of the depot, and as near the park.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
REGULAR WEDNESDAY SALE OF
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT AUCTION,
At 148 Michigan-av.
On Wednesday morning, July 24, at 9½ o'clock.
Piece Goods, Flannels, Hosiery, Linens, Towellings, White Goods, Straw Goods, Notions, Etc., Etc.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By J. H. PIKE & CO.,
751 West Lake-st.
THURSDAY, July 25, at 10 a. m., the entire contents of a 10 room house, consisting of
Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Crockery,
And General Household Goods.

By J. H. PIKE & CO.,
751 West Lake-st.
TUESDAY, July 23, at 10 a. m.
At residence No. 675 Fulton-st., the entire contents of the above house, consisting of Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, Stoves, Pianos, Beds and Bedding, and [illegible] Household Goods.

DRESS GOODS.
Carson, Pirie & Co.,
NO. 329 WEST MADISON-ST.,
Announce the following reductions in prices
BRITISH DRESS GOODS,
To Close this Season's Stock,
One Entire Department of Goods
AT THE
Uniform Price of 37 1-2 cents,
reduced from 75, 65, and 55 cents per yard; and consisting of 30-inch Serges, Cashmeres, Poplins, Mohair mixtures, Colored Alpacas, Summer Empress Cloths, Silk-mixed Mohairs, Stripe Foulards, etc., etc.
A large lot at the uniform price of 30 cents per yard, reduced from 50, 45, and 40 cents, comprising 24-inch Stripe Foulards, Poplins, Crapes, and 30-inch Stripe Skirtings.
The above goods are all much less than original cost, and are believed to be the cheapest goods ever offered here.
8-4 Iron Frame Grenadines at $1.00 and $1.25.
8-4 All Wool Grenadines at 40 cents.
Stripe Grenadines at 15 cents.
Silk Stripe Grenadines at 18 cents.
The DOLLAR QUALITY Japanese Silks reduced to 65 cents. Seventy-five cent quality reduced to 50 cents.
Linen Lawns at 12½ cents.

DRY GOODS.
HUNT,
BARBOUR & CO.
OFFER
Parasols at Cost.
Dress Goods at Cost.
Laces at Cost.
Ribbons at Cost.
Linens at Cost.
White Goods at Cost.
Shawls at Cost.
Ladies' Suits at Cost.
Misses' Suits at Cost.
Trimmings at Cost.
We will continue selling from our Entire Stock at Retail, at Cost,
TILL JULY 31st.
Please call early and secure these bargains.
103 MADISON-ST., near State-st.

CARPETS, &c.
Great Bargains
IN GOOD STYLES OF
BODY BRUSSELS
THREE-PLY
CARPETS
AT
SPENCER H. PECK'S,
19 South Canal-st.